The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 20 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous Literary and Solid Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII.---NO. 27. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 13, 1871.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A Revolution in Railroads.

Narrow-Gauge Roads Superseding the Wide—Their Practicability and Necessity.

BROAD VS. NARROW-GAUGE RAILROADS.

We extract the following from an article in the New York *Tribune* of the 27th inst.: "The old battle, so fiercely waged forty years ago between Brunel and the Stephensons, is to be fought again by the the theoretical and practical engineers of our day. The Stephensons of old gained the fight in the general adoption of their 4-foot 8½-inch gauge, and the advocates of further revolution had no fair to win the present contest. If trunk railways are the arteries of a great country, branch lines are the smaller vessels by which the life-blood is distributed from and returned to the heart. On the correctness of the theory that very narrow gauge is the best gauge for wholly and safely worked depends the construction of innumerable feeders to the trunk lines, opening new districts, and placing others, already peopled and cultivated, in the world—for in these days villages and townships out of reach of railway communication are practically out of the world. Economy in the construction of railways has for many years been the professed study of capitalists, engineers and contractors. But they almost all made the great mistake of looking for economy in the wrong direction. Cheap road beds, cheap rails and cheap bridges are not economy; on the contrary, they are reckless extravagance. It is in a road of sufficient capacity that true economy is to be found.

A well-equipped, narrow-gauge road, meeting all present requirements, and those likely to arise in the course of a few years, can often be built and worked where a broad-gauge road, constructed at a greatly enhanced cost, and entailing much heavier expenses for operation and repairs would be out of the question. At the same time there would be an annual saving in the capital account of the narrow gauge road, which would go far to meet the future expense of development in years to come. Suppose that a narrow gauge line can be constructed, equipped and furnished with rolling stock for $200,000, where a broad-gauge line would cost $600,000—and this estimate may be fairly made—there would be $300,000 less capital to be raised—itself no insignificant consideration. If the bonds of the company have 20 years to run, and at the time of their maturity the company will have saved the full amount of the annual interest on it, say, at 7 per cent, amounting in the aggregate to the $70,000, or $210,000 more than the original cost of the line, furthermore, the means wherewith to build a larger or develop the line if necessary. But who can assert that engineering skill may not by that time have broadened its developments, so as to render enlargement unnecessary? When Mr. Brunel built the Great Western Line he asserted that he built it for all time. The very next generation of stockholders has been compelled to reduce its gauge from seven feet to four feet and a half inches, in order to save themselves from utter ruin.

Indeed, what by means agreed to what extent the width of gauge may not be reduced. In Wales there was formerly a horse railroad running between Swansea and Mumbles, with a gauge of but two feet, which has been converted into a steam railroad, but the width of the gauge remains the same, save a fraction of a half inches. When the Company first began to carry passengers on this line, Captain Tyler, the Government Inspector of Railroads, limited the of speed at which the trains might travel to twelve miles an hour. He has since given authority to the Company to run passenger trains at any rate of speed they may think fit; but he still officially affirms that he has never advised over this little road at thirty miles an hour, with every feeling of safety." Thirty miles an hour, with every feeling of safety, over a twenty-three and a half road! Is there "every feeling of safety" in traveling thirty miles an hour over the best constructed of the four feet eight and a half inches roads in this country? Such has been the success of the thirteen miles of railway between Festiniog and Port Madock that the Russian, the Norwegian, the Indian and the British Governments sent Commissioners into Wales to inspect the line and to investigate the whole theory and practice of narrow gauge roads. They arrived at the unanimous opinion that "the common railroad gauge of four feet three and one-half inches is the best for the principal requirements." All the members considered three feet ample for all purposes; many considered two feet sufficient, and even 18 inches, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Commissioners of the respective Governments many narrow-gauge lines have been constructed or are in course of construction. In Queensland they have been laid down by hundreds of miles. Mr. Pihl, Government Engineer of Railroads in Norway, reports similar successful results. In Sweden there are two private railroads and one public railroad on 19-inch gauge. In Prussia the 21-inch gauge flourishes. Abroad in general the narrow gauge, both as a railroad and as a financial speculation, is a narrow-gauge line as boasted of in Russia. In this country it is mentioned that the forty-three miles of road about to be built between Piqua and Celina, in Ohio, will have a gauge of but 3 feet. It is determined that the line from Santa Fe to Denver City, a length of 700 miles, shall be constructed on the narrow-gauge principle.

It is almost unnecessary to detail the many items of saving in cost of construction on narrow-gauge lines. The road bed of 4-feet-8½-inch gauge line is almost uniformly 18 feet wide in cuttings and 14 feet wide on embankments. A reduction of 3 feet in the gauge would allow of more than a corresponding reduction in the width of embankments. It is also acknowledged by the most eminent engineers that a narrow gauge admits of steeper grades and sharper curves; both of which are famous bonanzas in the cost of construction. The same lessoning of cost also applies to bridges, culverts, masonry, fences, cross-ties, ballasting, etc. The smaller weight of the trains, too, admits the use of lighter rails. In fact the cost of construction of a narrow gauge road may be fairly put down as at least $10,000 a mile less than that of a broad gauge road. The great error, in the first cost of construction of a broad gauge line is not a greater drain on the resources of railroad companies than the excessive width of embankments. As a paper lately read by Mr. Fairlie before the British Association of Engineers and Shipbuilders said: "It ought to be engraved on the mind of every engineer, that every inch added to a gauge beyond what is absolutely necessary for the traffic adds to the cost of construction, increases the proportion of coned weight, increases the resistance to traction, and consequence reduces the useful effect of the railway. In this sentence lies the gist of the whole question between broad and narrow gauge railroads. The real point involved is the proportion of capital required to produce the invariable custom of engineers to build lines of inordinate capacity, and thus render them, financially, failures. Mr. Fleeming Jenkin, Chief Engineer to the Government of Queensland, in advocating narrow gauge lines, says: "It is the wisest possible policy to provide only for the wants we now foresee, and to carry out effectually a system of railways which will, by cheapness of means, leaving posterity to decide what further expenditure should be incurred to meet its wants." And he adds: "To spend two or three times the necessary amount now, with a view to meet any want which cannot be felt for perhaps twenty years or more, is simply to expend in interest alone a sum sufficient to rebuild an entirely new system of communication."

In no country is the inordinate capacity of railroads more noticeable than in the United States. There are now 3,675 miles of railroad belonging to the companies operating in the State of New York which, for the year ending September 30, 1869, the last official report published, show their gross earnings were $54,185,648 19; their gross expenditures $44,885,-846 2, and their dividends paid $5,500,194 47. Deducting the expenditure to be 69.11 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the average rate of interest to be 4 per cent. This average would be very much lower but for the New York Central, the Harlem, Hudson River and New Haven lines, which pay an average dividend of 8½ per cent., and whose united capital is one-fourth of the aggregate capital of all the State railroads. The net earnings for the year 10,903,498 passengers, the average number to each train being 68.39, or about 17 passengers. The average number of tons of freight to a train was 130.84. Now compare these ngures as showing the profitableness of these lines with those published by the Board of Trade in England. The report from which the latter are taken is for the year 1866, when the whole railway system of England had just passed through a fearful convulsion. The comparison, therefore, should be very favorable to the railways of this country.

There were then 14,947 miles of railway in Great Britain, constructed at an outlay of capital of £592,-962,887. This is about 3-8-9 times the mileage of the railways operating in the State of New York. The returns show that 313,699,368 passengers were carried in that year. But this includes season-ticket holders who travel every day to and from work. The number of passengers carried was computed at 250,000,000. Of merchandise 175,000,000 tons were carried. One line alone carried 20,000,000 tons of merchandise. This same line—the London and Northwestern—carries about 20,000,000 passengers a year, and has a revenue of about £5,000,000 sterling. Its gauge is nevertheless the usual one of 4 feet 8½ inches. Thus, this one line carries more passengers and has £1,500,000 more income than all and has £1,500,000 more income than all the railways operating in New York. And yet it is alleged that the former is in need of more business, and is making every possible effort to obtain it. No less than 300,000 persons travel in and out of London daily. The number of trains daily running into the Cannon street terminus is nearly 600; the number of trains passing through the Clapham Junction, in the suburbs of London, is over 700 daily. This enormous traffic is carried on at an average speed of 15 miles an hour per cent. of the gross earnings; and the average net profit is a fraction over 4 per cent., and this is the result of the satisfaction that the average cost of construction of English railways is £41,500 a mile. There are, then, 3-8-9 times as many miles of railway in the State of New York as there are in the State of New York. For convenience call it four times as many. Four times the number of passengers carried by the New York railways would still give them only 90,000,000 passengers against the 313,000,000 carried by the British railways; the average travel of an American passenger being 61 miles. The average travel of each English passenger is not given; but this is accounted for by the innumerable short branch, trunk-feeding lines which cover the country, and reduce the average distance traveled by each train to the low figure of 19 miles. The freight traffic shows the same enormous ratio. The freight carried by the New York roads last year was 13,980,159 tons, earning $58,179,156. Multiplying this sum by four, to get at the mileage with the British lines, gives $140,686,-224. But from the report of the Board of Trade quoted above, it appears that the British lines earned £28,164,354 in that year or about £10,000,000 more than the New York lines. The ratio of expenses to the earnings on the New York lines is 69.11, exclusive of interest on floating debt, against fifty per cent. on the British lines, including interest on floating debt; while the dividend (in spite of the enormous cost of British railways) on American lines, and the vast difference in the general commercial rate of interest and returns from investments exacted in the two countries) is only two-fifths of that per cent. more with the New York than with the British lines.

A few figures will exhibit at a glance the enormously increased cost of operating our railroads in consequence of their unnecessary capacity. Their unwarranted breadth of gauge not only entails an unnecessarily heavy dead weight of transportation, but of the rails—amounting in one year to $13,760,758 67—but also compels the use of engines of great power, enormous size, and heavy weight. The locomotive of every engine which leaves New York has to draw a vast amount of non-paying "dead" weight. In the case of every passenger carried in a drawing-room or palace car, the engine has to draw 3,000 lbs. of dead weight; and when the ordinary cars the engine draws, including tender and baggage wagon, weighs 200,000 lbs., the proportion of traffic to the New York Central amounted to 206,000,000 passengers carried one mile: but they carried 305,250,000 tons of dead weight with them, or a ton and a half of dead weight per passenger, exclusive of the weight of baggage. The Erie did worse than this. They carried 138,500,000 passengers one mile, with 425,500,000 tons of dead weight; which is three and a half tons of dead weight per passenger. On the Central the quotient moved 474,500,000 tons one mile with 410,700,000 tons of dead weight, or 2-10 of a ton of dead weight per ton of paying freight; while the Erie moved 818,000,000 tons of freight with 1,595,325,000 tons of dead weight, or 1¾ tons of dead weight per ton of paying freight.

This dead weight, out of proportion to that of all other known means of transportation, shows that the companies are doing an immense amount of work that does not pay. The addition of the same dead passengers riding in drawing room cars cannot pay the companies, and yet on the third of the present month a bill was introduced into the Legislature at Albany to reduce the extra charge for them to half a cent a mile. The wear of these heavy cars on the rails is necessarily very great. The common car as now built weighs 32,000 pounds empty and hammers the rail with 4,000 pounds on each wheel. The car of a three-foot gauge road would weigh but 16,000 lbs. with 2,000 pounds per wheel. The same truth applies to locomotives. An engine that bears with it a weight of 40 tons on its driving wheels will not, unless five tons to each wheel, and with its loaded tender and its own ineffective mass weighs altogether about fifty tons, of which one-half is dead weight. In the Fairlie engine, which is especially constructed for use on very narrow gauge roads, the entire load, including coal and water, is placed on the driving wheels, and is thus utilized for the work of hauling the train. Thus, instead of an engine carrying fifty tons in order to procure the working effects of twenty, we have an engine weighing this twenty tons, and no more; and this load is distributed over eight wheels, giving but two and a half tons per wheel, instead of five tons. The wear and tear of rails forms a heavy item in railway expenditure, as also does the cost of renewal and repair of rolling stock.

THE LAKE SHORE ANNUAL ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, held in this city to-day, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Horace E. Clark, New York; James H. Banker, New York; August Schell, New York: Wm. J. Williams, Buffalo; Henry B. Payne, Cleveland; Amasa Stone, Jr., Cleveland; Stillman Witt, Cleveland; Wm. L. Scott, Erie; Milton Courtright, Erie; John F. Tracy, Erie; Azariah Boody, New York; Albert Keep, Chicago; William D. Bishop, Bridgeport, Connecticut. There is but one change from last year—Wm. D. Bishop, in place of Joshua Robinson, of Buffalo, deceased. Everything was harmonious, and there was but one ticket in the field. Hon. Schuyler Colfax presided at the meeting.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the article from the New York *Tribune* of the 27th of April on narrow-gauge railroads, printed in your paper this morning, one statement of much importance requires and merits elaboration. In speaking of lessened cost of construction, the writer says "the smaller weight of the trains admits the use of lighter rails."

The objections raised by some engineers who oppose these roads, that light iron can be laid on a road of any gange, is no sufficient answer on this point, nor a valid objection to the statement. The wider gauge requires of necessity a much heavier car. All this extra weight is useless, and worse than useless, as the capacity of the car by measurement will lead to loading it too heavily for its own strength or for the strength of the rail.

Assuming the present propositions between track and rolling stock to be the best, and these are the results arrived at after years and years of experience, and the proper proportions for narrow-gauge roads are seen to be vastly more economical.

Instead of every train having fifty per cent. of dead weight, it would having only about twenty-five or thirty. Instead of *only* fifty per cent. of *paying* weight, it will have from seventy to seventy-five. These figures are carefully prepared from the dimensions and weights of cars actually built for three feet gauge. I will be pleased to furnish them for comparison between box and flat cars of ordinary gauge and those for three feet gauge:

	Weight of car.	Capacity.	Weight loaded.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Box car, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge.....	8	20	28
Flat car, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge.....	8	10	18
Box car, 3 ft. gauge.....	3½	10	13½
Flat car, 3 ft. gauge.....	1¾	4½	6¼

REORGANIZATION OF THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD—CHANGE OF NAME.

In pursuance of a notice given by John King, Jr., Esq., Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, that gentleman visited this city on Tuesday, reorganized the Hempfield Railroad, and changed its name to that of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad Company. The following gentlemen were elected directors upon Mr. King's motion: W. O. Hughart, W. S. Bissell and Hill Burgwin, Pittsburgh; William Workman and C. M. Russell, Wheeling; P. A. John King, Jr., Baltimore, and J. B. Ford, Wheeling.

W. Orton Hughart, Esq., was chosen President at a subsequent meeting of the Directors. It is believed that immediate steps for the completion of this road, from its present terminus at Washington, Pa., to an intersection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will be taken.

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company gives notice to shareholders that they have the privilege of subscribing for new stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871. Holders of less than six shares are entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six shares will be entitled to an additional share. Subscription will be received and the first instalment of 50 per cent. will be payable between the first day of May and the ninth day of June; the second instalment of 50 per cent. will be payable between the first day of November and the 24th day of December, 1871. Subscribers may prefer that the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, but no interest will be allowed on any sum paid in advance. The semi-annual dividend of the company will be paid on the instant, and will probably be five per cent., or $2 50 per share. Those who wish to offset dividend to the first instalment on subscription will be allowed to do so, and in case that the company will pay $15 on six shares of stock, the subscriber will pay the company $25 as fifty per cent. on the first instalment of six shares of new stock. The company, it will be seen, gets forty per cent. more capital with which to work its shares, holder gets a share of stock for $20 that is now selling at $65, for every six shares that he owns.

WHAT THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BRINGS FROM CALIFORNIA.

C. W. Smith, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Road, publishes the following statement of the eastward freight movement over that road during the first quarter of the current years:

	Jan.	Feb.	March.
Tea, pounds.....	457,157	446,927	838,152
Cotton (foreign).....	91,275	14,444	
Silk.....	52,174	61,936	49,566
Wool.....	97,040	171,979	414,427
Hides.....	4,653	19,262	
Leather.....	177,317	144,410	166,395
Wine.....	166,262	90,676	226,185
Hops.....	9,475		21,137
Quicksilver.....	24,475		
Lumber, feet.....	1,000,000		1,241,000
Shingles, No.....	157,000	95,000	28,000
Lime, pounds.....	4,477	19,938	21,330
Fish.....	9,501	37,397	
Whalebone.....		8,649	
Straw hats.....	8,898		
Arms.....	14,970		
Shrubbery.....			80,000
Total.....	1,221,988	1,468,248	2,723,153
Lot of wood, lumber and shingles.....	98,602	38,000	21,000
Totals.....	1,321,988	1,506,248	2,744,346

Most of the above freight was shipped direct from Hong Kong, Yokohama, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Manila, Singapore, Batavia, Sydney, Melbourne, Auckland, Honolulu, Victoria, B. C., and Puget Sound. The following was shipped from Sacramento, 73,600 pounds from Sacramento, 2,600 pounds from Marysville, 1,900 pounds from San Jose, and 190 pounds from Stockton.

SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the incorporators of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held in Greensburg, Thomas A. Scott was elected President and the following gentlemen Directors: J. R. Ewing, Greensburg; Andrew Stewart, Pittsburgh; Terrence A. E. Wilson, Col. I. Painter, George R. Roberts, W. J. Howard, John P. Green, James A. Logan, B. F. Ruff, A. J. Cassatt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Fredonia *Advertiser* says: "The Erie Railway, having purchased the Titusville and Union Railroad, proposes to extend the same to Lake Erie. A surveying party is to be started forthwith for the laying out of the most feasible route. The length will be from forty to forty-five miles."

—The first section of the Newark and Straitsville Railroad was opened on the 27th ult., twenty-four miles in length, extending from Newark to Hanover. The second section, Hanover and Straitsville, twenty-one miles, is being built as rapidly as possible, and will be in operation to the coal region before next winter. This road will give Toledo a short route to the Straitsville coal fields.

—Charles Morgan, proprietor of the Morgan line of steamships between New Orleans and Texas, is building a railroad from Brashear city, La., to Orange, Texas, on the Sabine river. When this is completed there will be an all-rail route from New Orleans to Texas.

—The corporators of the Meadville and Titusville Railroad Company advertise that the subscription books of the capital stock will be opened on the 5th of May.

—Mr. R. J. Fitzpatrick, of Lancaster, and J. Lyons, of Baltimore, have been awarded a contract to build the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad. This road runs from Lynchburg to Danville, a distance of sixty miles, through one of the most beautiful regions of Virginia.

—The President of the Miramar Railroad has advertised for proposals for building the road. This looks like work. The friends of the road now say its construction will be pushed a great deal rapidly.

—The Warren *Ledger* says: We understand that track laying on the Dunkirk and Warren Railroad has reached the summit south of Fredonia, about seven miles south of Dunkirk, and is now progressing at the rate of a mile per day. The grade is complete of six shares will be entitled to an additional share. Subscription will be received and the first instalment of 50 per cent. will be payable between the first day of May and the ninth day of June; the second instalment of 50 per cent. will be payable between the first day of November and the 24th day of December, 1871. Subscribers may prefer that the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, but no interest will be allowed on any sum paid in advance. The semi-annual dividend of the company will be paid on the instant, and will probably be five per cent., or $2 50 per share. Those who wish to offset dividend to the first instalment on subscription will be allowed to do so, and in case that the company will pay $15 on six shares of stock, the subscriber will pay the company $25 as fifty per cent. on the first instalment of six shares of new stock. The company, it will be seen, gets forty per cent. more capital with which to work its shares, holder gets a share of stock for $20 that is now selling at $65, for every six shares that he owns.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

List of Applications Granted and Refused —Additional Cases Heard.

The License Board met Thursday morning and announced additional decisions as follows:

APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

Pittsburgh—Lewis List, Eighth ward, other goods; Jno. Russell, Fifth ward, eating house; Henry Luther, Sixteenth ward, other goods; Peter McGee Fifth ward, tavern; Hasbarg & Co., Third ward, other goods; Andrew Miller, Twentieth ward, tavern; Brown & Hagerty, First ward, tavern; John Hansel, Sixth ward, tavern; David Haworth, Third ward, other goods; Patrick Kenny, First ward, tavern; Jas. W. Hunt, Twelfth ward, tavern; Philip O'Neill, Eighteenth ward, tavern; Thomas Rutger, First ward, tavern; Jas. S. Fleming, Third ward, tavern; George Scheiffe, Sixth ward, tavern; John Neibauer, Ninth ward, tavern; John Miller, Tenth ward, eating house; Wm. Wayman, Fourteenth ward, tavern; Edward Barker, Ninth ward, tavern; J. G. Hommel, Fourteenth ward, tavern; Daniel McCafferty, Fifth ward, tavern; W. H. Stroup, Third ward, tavern; Thos. A. Donahoo, Fifth ward, other goods; James Donnelly, Twelfth ward, other goods; Daniel Sweeney, Seventeenth ward, tavern; J. Adam Weiser, Third ward, other goods; Joseph Santa, Fifth ward, tavern; Fred. Backhouse, Seventeenth ward, other goods; R. J. McGeown, Ninth ward, other goods; Philip Shanzenback, Eleventh ward, eating house; Francis McLaughlin, Fifth ward, tavern; E. Reineman & Son, Second ward, tavern; John Grant, Tenth ward, tavern; J. W. Clard, Twenty-first ward, tavern; Voght & McGraw, First ward, other goods. M. Craney, First ward, tavern.

Allegheny—A. Hoffman, Third ward, tavern; Felix Grant, First ward, tavern; Louis Hilke, Ninth ward, tavern; Christ. Schanzenbach, Fourth ward, tavern; Adam Krebiech, Seventh ward, tavern; Peter Auberger, Sixth ward, other goods; William McKain, Fifth ward, tavern.

Boroughs—E. F. Wolf, McKeesport, tavern; Geo. Naw, Birmingham, tavern; Thomas J. Richards, East Birmingham, tavern; John Nusser, Birmingham, tavern; Henry Seitz, Etna, tavern.

Townships—John Fromm, Lower St. Clair, tavern; John McGee, North Versailles, tavern; Thomas Lawrence, North Versailles, tavern; C. Baurehem & Bro., Shaler, tavern; George Hopkins, Forward, tavern.

APPLICATIONS REFUSED.

Jos. Weigand, Birmingham, tavern; M. Renn, Mifflin township, tavern; Henry Bost, Mifflin township, tavern; Ernest Ruchenbak, McKeesport, eating house; Joseph Marshall, Sharpsburg, tavern; Fred. J. Hauck, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, other goods; Ernst. Dreisbach, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Frederick Shumaker, Second ward, Pittsburgh, tavern.

HEARINGS RESUMED.

The cases on the fifth and sixth lists were then taken up, and the following applications were heard:

Pittsburgh.—A. P. Williams, Nineteenth ward, other goods; Ernst Schmidt, Nineteenth ward; Gamble & Anderson, First ward, other goods; Whitehead & Kerr, Philip Hammerberger, Sixth ward; Timothy Cronan, Eighth ward; John Bardsley, Twelfth ward; Henry Lanigitz, Second ward; J. P. Daugherty, Fifth ward; J. H. Ditler, Seventh ward; W. J. Morgan, Nineteenth ward; Jacob Kuntz, Fourth ward; Terence McManus, Tenth ward; M. W. O'Connor, Ninth ward; Richardson, Sixth ward; Michael Barrett, Tenth ward; Dominick Gallagher, Eleventh ward; Andrew Wagner, Fourteenth ward; Patrick Dierstine, Third ward, tavern; Philip Gerst, Seventh ward, tavern; A. S. Snyder, Fourth ward, tavern; Mary Fassbinder, Sixth ward, tavern; T. Huesken, Third ward, tavern; Geo. Schaph, Eighth ward, tavern; Bernard Kelly, Fourteenth ward, tavern; Ishan Bepler, First ward, tavern; Mary Fisher, First ward, tavern; Adam Mangold, Third ward, other goods; Adam Mangold, Third ward, other goods; Isaac Sterree, Third ward, other goods; Adam Heel, Second ward, tavern; John Ulrich, Second ward, tavern.

Boroughs and townships—M. Kreig, St. Clair ward, tavern; Henry Wilson, Eighth ward; Martin Feeby, Seventeenth ward; Wm. Clifford, Seventeenth ward; Wm. Brown, Fifteenth ward; Henry Snyder, Third ward; John S. Herman, Twentieth ward; Frank Lutz, Second ward; Adolph Rosenman, Ninth ward; Henry Schill, First ward; Robert Houston, Second ward; George Haber, Sixth ward; Frank Hoffman, Fifth ward; Thos. Maguire, Tenth ward; Andrew Mellett, Fifth ward; Daniel Hearston, Fifteenth ward.

Allegheny—Richard Brown, Third ward; John S. Snyder, Fourth ward; John Grant, Second ward; Daniel Gray, Sixth ward; Patrick Dunn, Fourteenth ward; Barbara Rohnig, Third ward; Mary Fletcher, First ward; Adam Mangold, Third ward; Philip Gerst, Seventh ward; Lewald, Birmingham, tavern; Fred. Carson, First ward; Joseph Dierstein, Third ward; Jacob Schirmer, Third ward; Peter Gilkey, Eighth ward,—this applicant desired an eating house license, but failed to state positively whether the only meals he served did not consist of free lunches, he declined to answer. Mary Faulkner, Sixth ward, tavern. By the first number of this ward, had been refused on first hearing, and put in two beds since.

Boroughs—Samuel Lewald, Birmingham; Conrad Brosie, East Birmingham; John Rudolph, East Birmingham; Ernest Hauch, East Birmingham, eating house; Fred. Hoffman, East Birmingham, tavern; Jos. Betteral, East Birmingham; John Jacob Kott, East Birmingham; Michael Craig, St. Clair; Jacob Ort, St. Clair; John B. Quay, East Birmingham; Michael Scheidemantel, East Birmingham; Philip Hoffman, East Birmingham; Fred. Hilgardt, Birmingham; Conrad Smith, East Birmingham; George Risser, Birmingham; F. S. Hogel, St. Clair; George Eckers, South Pittsburgh; George Fritz, Ormsby; Philip Hoffman, Mount Washington.

Townships—Clara Gorby, Ross; Abraham Ward, North Versailles; Jacob Wagenhauser, Reserve; Abraham Greenwood, Plum.

The Board adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

The License Board was in session all day Friday, and heard and disposed of many cases, refused, and heard:

APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

Pittsburgh—Alexander Potter, Fifth ward; John Richardson, Sixth ward; Thomas P. Lamb, Ninth ward; John Lundy, Ninth ward; Albert Riler, Eleventh ward; Alice Beardall, Thirteenth ward; Henry Jones, Eighth ward; J. Lafever, Fifth ward; J. Schumaker, Third ward; Peter Lang, Fifth ward; Jacob Shoemaker, First ward; Francis McManus, Tenth ward; James Friel, Sixth ward; John O'Connor, First ward; Wm. Shaeffer, First ward; Jerome Donnelly, Seventeenth ward; Jno. Sheaffer, Seventh ward; Henry Bender, Second ward; Patrick Gallagher, Fifth ward; John Keller, First ward; Geo. Gaul, First ward; Wm. Gill, First ward; Henry Willard, Second ward; Patrick Gallagher, Fifth ward; Thomas Anderson, First ward; James Stafford, Fifth ward; A. P. Williams, Nineteenth ward; Wm. Hoffman, Seventeenth ward; Wm. Brown, Fifteenth ward; Rosanna Hock, Seventeenth ward, Mark Adam, Ninth ward; Jerome Donnelly, Seventeenth ward; Moore, Eighth ward, August Guenin, Twelfth ward; Simpson A. Hartley, Sixth ward; Wm. Collins, First ward; Anton Haneck, Third ward; Ellen Thomas, Fourteenth ward; Rebecca Green, Sixth ward; Philip Hamberger, Sixth ward.

Allegheny—Henry Schrinf, Third ward; F. Zelenay, Fifth ward; Jacob Ort, St. Clair; Peter Gilkey, Eighth ward; Christian Jagzi, Seventh ward; Leonard Snyder, Fourth ward; Martin Hoeri, Seventh ward; J. H. Hedgelsen, Fifth ward; Peter Apollonia, Second ward; J. Kunz, Fourth ward; Geo. Guthardt, Third ward; Peter Lang, Fifth ward; Jacob Shoemaker, Third ward; Joseph Sherner, Third ward; Louis Stern, Third ward; James Sands, Ninth ward; Fred. Richter, Third ward; Jacob Schirmer, Third ward; Charles Meister, Third ward; Dominick Zeigler, Third ward; Jacob Schirmer, Third ward.

Boroughs—Martin Feendenrich, Etna; Edward C. McTiernan, Ormsby; Thomas Ward, Birmingham; Alex. Campbell, Birmingham; Wm. Ahrens, Saltzholtz, East Birmingham; John Gearing, South Pittsburgh; Thomas Bigham, Birmingham; Lawrence Mesmer, Union; Zaelke O'Mail, East Birmingham; F. Albright, Birmingham; Mary Clark, McKeesport; Gerhard Steinbrenner, Birmingham; Thomas Bann, Birmingham; Adam Moog, Birmingham.

Townships—Robert Hamilton, Elizabeth; Peter Berwa, Mifflin; Wm. Young, Lower St. Clair; Jonathan Heckett, McCandless; Wm. Thorp, Mifflin; Jonathan Hamilton, Versailles; John Ferguson, Robert Ewers, Harrison; M. Wagonheiser, Reserve; Clara Gorbay, Ross; Abraham Moore, North Versailles; Wm. A. Mifflin, Mifflin.

APPLICATIONS REFUSED.

McIntyre & Friedley, druggists, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Jacob Smith, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; Conrad Song, Fifth ward, Allegheny; James Hays, First ward, Allegheny; Gottlieb Klotz, Third ward, Pittsburgh; John Ramsey, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Andrew Ziegler, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas Bell, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; John Brown, Ninth ward, Allegheny; Joseph Cullinan, Ninth ward, Allegheny; John Webber, East Birmingham.

ADDITIONAL CASES HEARD.

The Board heard the following additional cases:

Pittsburgh—Thomas Clarke, Twelfth ward; Caroline Butcher, Ninth ward; Barbara Guttendorf, Sixteenth ward; Thomas Dunn, Ninth ward; Jas. McDonough, First ward; Thomas Dunn, Ninth ward; John Gallagher, Second ward; Mary Murphy, Twelfth ward; Patrick Donnelly, Fifth ward; Michael Greenawalt, Ninth ward; Nicholas Hoffman, Eighteenth ward—remonstrance filed; John Blunt, Twelfth ward, remonstrance filed; Smith & Hexter, Fourth ward; Emanuel Seifle, Third ward; Wilhelmina Meyers, Twelfth ward; Rudolph Bechtold, Second ward; Charles Boyle, Seventh ward; Thomas Kelly, Twenty-first ward; Henry Wilson, Eighth ward; Martin Feeby, Seventeenth ward; Wm. Clifford, Seventeenth ward; Wm. Brown, Fifteenth ward; John Snyder, Third ward; John S. Herman, Twentieth ward; Frank Lutz, Second ward; Adolph Rosenman, Ninth ward; Henry Schill, First ward; Robert Houston, Second ward; George Haber, Sixth ward; Frank Hoffman, Fifth ward; Thos. Maguire, Tenth ward; Andrew Mellett, Fifth ward; Daniel Hearston, Fifteenth ward.

Allegheny—Richard Brown, Third ward; John S. Snyder, Fourth ward; John Grant, Second ward; Daniel Gray, Sixth ward; Patrick Dunn, Fourteenth ward; Barbara Rohnig, Third ward; Mary Fletcher, First ward; Adam Mangold, Third ward; Philip Gerst, Seventh ward; Lewald, Birmingham; Fred. Carson, First ward; Joseph Dierstein, Third ward; Jacob Schirmer, Third ward; Peter Gilkey, Eighth ward,—this applicant desired an eating house license, but failed to state positively whether the only meals he served did not consist of free lunches, he declined to answer. Mary Faulkner, Sixth ward, tavern. By the first number of this ward, had been refused on first hearing, and put in two beds since.

Boroughs—Samuel Lewald, Birmingham; Conrad Brosie, East Birmingham; John Rudolph, East Birmingham; Ernest Hauch, East Birmingham; Fred. Hoffman, East Birmingham, tavern; Jos. Betteral, East Birmingham; John Jacob Kott, East Birmingham; Michael Craig, St. Clair; Jacob Ort, St. Clair; John B. Quay, East Birmingham; Michael Scheidemantel, East Birmingham; Philip Hoffman, East Birmingham; George Risser, Birmingham; F. S. Hogel, St. Clair; George Eckers, South Pittsburgh; George Fritz, Ormsby; Philip Hoffman, Mount Washington.

Townships—Clara Gorby, Ross; Abraham Ward, North Versailles; Jacob Wagenhauser, Reserve; Abraham Greenwood, Plum.

The Board adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

The License Board was in session all day Friday, and heard and disposed of many cases, refused, and heard:

APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

Pittsburgh—Alexander Potter, Fifth ward; John Richardson, Sixth ward; Thomas P. Lamb, Ninth ward; John Lundy, Ninth ward; Albert Riler, Eleventh ward; Alice Beardall, Thirteenth ward; Henry Jones, Eighth ward; J. Lafever, Fifth ward; J. Schumaker, Third ward; Peter Lang, Fifth ward; Jacob Shoemaker, First ward; Francis McManus, Tenth ward; James Friel, Sixth ward; John O'Connor, First ward; Wm. Shaeffer, First ward; Jerome Donnelly, Seventeenth ward; Jno. Sheaffer, Seventh ward; Henry Bender, Second ward; Patrick Gallagher, Fifth ward; John Keller, First ward; Geo. Gaul, First ward; Wm. Gill, First ward; Henry Willard, Second ward; Patrick Gallagher, Fifth ward; Thomas Anderson, First ward; James Stafford, Fifth ward; A. P. Williams, Nineteenth ward; Wm. Hoffman, Seventeenth ward; Wm. Brown, Fifteenth ward; Rosanna Hock, Seventeenth ward, Mark Adam, Ninth ward; Jerome Donnelly, Seventeenth ward; Moore, Eighth ward, August Guenin, Twelfth ward; Simpson A. Hartley, Sixth ward; Wm. Collins, First ward; Anton Haneck, Third ward; Ellen Thomas, Fourteenth ward; Rebecca Green, Sixth ward; Philip Hamberger, Sixth ward.

Allegheny—Henry Schrinf, Third ward; F. Zelenay, Fifth ward; Jacob Ort, St. Clair; Peter Gilkey, Eighth ward; Christian Jagzi, Seventh ward; Leonard Snyder, Fourth ward; Martin Hoeri, Seventh ward; J. H. Hedgelsen, Fifth ward; Peter Apollonia, Second ward; J. Kunz, Fourth ward; Geo. Guthardt, Third ward; Peter Lang, Fifth ward; Jacob Shoemaker, Third ward; Joseph Sherner, Third ward; Louis Stern, Third ward; James Sands, Ninth ward; Fred. Richter, Third ward; Jacob Schirmer, Third ward; Charles Meister, Third ward; Dominick Zeigler, Third ward; Jacob Schirmer, Third ward.

Boroughs—Martin Feendenrich, Etna; Edward C. McTiernan, Ormsby; Thomas Ward, Birmingham; Alex. Campbell, Birmingham; Wm. Ahrens, Saltzholtz, East Birmingham; John G

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

Wherever the Germans in this country have celebrated the wonderful peace conquered by their compatriots of the old home, they seem to have produced a profound impression upon the spectators of other nationalities. Not only the Irish, but even the French newspapers, unite with the American in acknowledging, if not in commending, the perfect order, the excellent tact, and especially the liberal and generous spirit displayed in all the ceremonies and proceedings of the occasion. In fact, these celebrations are a new revelation of character and manners. For the first time the native population see their German fellow-citizens completely harmonized and animated by a common sentiment which stirs the depths of their souls, and giving expression to their feelings in ways appropriate to the social life and the traditions of Fatherland. For the first time a German spectacle is exhibited in the country which enables untravelled persons to get some insight into the nature of the people to whom the world owes the Reformation and its leaders, and who at the present day combine the utmost simplicity and purity of domestic life with supremacy in the arts and sciences. Their military achievements they were forced to perform in defense of their right to be a nation.

The United States is not the only country in which the Franco-German peace is celebrated by the countrymen of the victorious nation. Not only in the various States of Europe, in Sweden and Russia, England and Italy, Spain and Turkey, but in India and China, Japan, Australia, Egypt, at the Cape of Good Hope, in Mexico, Chili, Peru, at Buenos Ayres, and in other cities of South America, we read of German celebrations of the great event, either past or prospective. Germans are literally diffused over all the earth. We were once present at an interview between a Christian Jew of Poland, and a Jew of Bokhara, when all their attempts to coverse were in vain from ignorance of each other's languages, until at length one of them struck into German, in which tongue the other promptly answered him. Wherever settled, the Germans from the beginning of the war manifested the same lively sympathy with their old home, which was so strikingly displayed among us; a sympathy which the German Parliament lately acknowledged by a formal expression of thanks. Indeed, so close and vital are the relations maintained between the Fatherland and its scattered children, that, as a German has lately remarked, the nation really extends not only "from the rock to the sea," but in the words of ARNDT's poem:

"As far as the German language ring,
"And songs to God in heaven sings."

Those relations, however, are merely spiritual, not political. Unlike the members of some other nationalities among us, the German does not seek to transfer the stormy questions and agitations of Germany to his new home. Instead of feeling any jealousy on account of the affection with which their German fellow citizens regard the land of their birth, Americans may with reason rejoice in the fact. To be sure, if as a few of them desire, they should succeed in permanently maintaining their language in the country, it would be an evil. That, however, is simply an impossibility, which comparatively few hope to be realized. But from intimate intercourse and quick sympathy between German immigrants and their native land, the native American population may gain much and can lose nothing. It is notorious that there are no more loyal citizens or sounder champions of republican institutions than the American Germans. It is well known that by letters, example, and in different ways, they have exerted a decided influence in favor of liberalism in Germany. But a stronger reason why we should rejoice in the maintenance of their home relations is the benefit to this country certain to be derived from the communion. Early German immigrants to America became quite isolated from their first homes, and for many years made no advance beyond the measure of civilization which they brought with them. Even up to the present time, they are rather slow than otherwise. In other words, they suffered all the evils of removal to a new country. German immigrants of to-day not only bring much of Germany with them, but retaining their home feelings and customs and keeping up relations with the land of their birth, they render the evils of emigration comparatively slight. They continue to live in some degree the life of the land which they have left, as well as the life of the land to which they have come, and are thus enabled to extend the pressure of the old civilization upon the new. Thus, through the affectionate devotion of its children scattered over all the earth, Germany, which has suddenly become the leading country of Europe, is exerting an influence abroad almost as great as if it had been an energetic and extensive colonizer. It may be that by the Germans' enthusiasm for the Fatherland some vast Providential plan for the good of the race is to be worked out.

COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.

A cable dispatch in the COMMERCIAL of Wednesday announced that a bill had been introduced in the House of Lords providing for the confederation of the Leeward Islands. Considerable interest attaches to the subject. Some readers may need to be informed that the name of Leeward Islands is applied to the West India Islands lying north of the fifteenth degree of north latitude, these islands the British own several, Dominica, Montserrat Antigua, St. Kitts, &c.

The project of arranging the various English colonies in confederacies was conceived and began to be agitated a good many years ago, as most readers are well aware. First applied to the Anglo-American provinces against strong and even vehement opposition and prophecies of disastrous results, the scheme is now widely regarded as a brilliant success. In the countries directly concerned, a great number of those who looked upon the plan with least favor and most distrust, are completely reconciled to the system by its practical effects, while British statesmen at home see in its future operation and development a source of increased power to the mother island. These views are the proper outcome, or rather they are a part of the modern British colonial policy which has attracted so much attention from foreigners. Taught by unpleasant experience that he could not control his wandering children in the old way, JOHN BULL long ago resolved to change his manners towards them. Like a father who has found that he could not rule his sons by severity, he has resorted to moral suasion. JOHN BULL had been so long accustomed to command respect by his harshness, or if we may use the word, by brutality, that for many years he had difficulty believed in the advantages and success of the method of indulgence which he had adopted in mere dispair. Not confiding in the efficacy of the plan, and therefore carrying it out in the most clumsy and absurdly inconsistent way, he has, in a good measure, succeeded beyond his hopes or expectations. And the consequence is that he now cherishes hopes and expectations so extravagant and sublime, that he is very likely to be disappointed. Reduced to a subordinate place as a European power, by the advance of other nations, England hopes to regain vastly more than her old supremacy and prestige by becoming the center of a mighty confederation of States originally colonies of her own. Having secured their affectionate regard and reverence while in a condition of pupilage and control, it is expected that they will never cease to render her whatever support and assistance she may require. According to MR. DISRAELI and others, England has only to conduct herself with the dignified propriety appropriate to the proud name and character of a mother of nations, to deserve and receive for centuries yet to come the homage in peace and the aid in war, of the multitude of distinct federations attached to her by the bonds of lineage and kindness. She may remain comparatively weak in herself and may cease to grow richer, but her children will grow ever more powerful and more wealthy, while, as sources of glory and for purposes of defense, their power and riches will be hers.

The bill referred to above as introduced to the House of Lords on Tuesday was, no doubt, the bill which MR. GLADSTONE offered in the House of Commons a short time ago. It is only one of a series of bills necessary to effect the mighty defensive and offensive union of which we have been speaking. In an article published in one of the Reviews lately, an able writer said that the countries forming this new political combination of the future might be divided into five groups. The first group might embrace Great Britain and Ireland; the second Canada; the third Australia; the fourth the West India Islands, and the fifth might comprise the British colonies in Africa. MR. GLADSTONE's bill, providing for the confederation of the Leeward Islands, probably on the model of the Canadian confederation, certainly seems to indicate a serious purpose to complete the scheme. The five separate combinations having been formed, a confederation offensive and defensive, comprehending them all, would be easily brought about—a natural and complete consummation of the plan for making England grander and more powerful than ever.

LOGIC OF FIGURES.

Statistics may be true or false, accordingly as true or false inferences are deduced from them, but there can be no doubt of the meaning of the following figures, taken from the partial returns which have been made to the census office at Washington, showing the assessed value of real and personal property in eight of the Southern States, under the census recently taken, as contrasted with the returns of the census of 1860:

	Assessed value.	
North Carolina	1860.	1870.
Louisiana	$292,295,602	$132,946,391
Kentucky	509,172,913	260,388,374
Florida	628,212,693	423,776,099
Mississippi	68,929,688	42,167,184
Georgia	509,172,913	154,035,557
Virginia and W. Va	618,232,887	292,555,557
	687,621,336	458,092,567
Total	$3,109,953,880	$1,485,782,595
Decrease		$1,664,171,285

A portion of this alarming depreciation is to be accounted for by the deduction of the value of slave property and other losses inflicted upon those States during the war; but even when these allowances have been fully made, the fact still remains that there has been a steady general decrease in values during the decade just closed.

There is no effect without a cause, nor need one go far to look for the reasons which have produced this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The elements which build up States and appreciate values are capital and labor. Wherever labor is respected, capital will be encouraged to go. In the States of the North and Northwest, where order, security and equal rights exist for all, labor from all quarters of Europe is constantly seeking homes, and capital is on the alert for investment. Hence, notwithstanding the rigor of their winter climate—and other drawbacks and disadvantages—the immense strides which those States have made in population, wealth and the comforts of life, in spite of the natural advantages of the Southern States, as a German has lately remarked, the nation really extends not only "from the rock to the sea," but in the words of ARNDT's poem:

Virginia	1,211,383	19,578
Georgia	1,057,286	17,146
North Carolina	1,068,113	3,022
Total	3,463,689	27,745

This immense disparity is perhaps the most effective commentary which could be made upon the suicidal policy of the South in keeping alive its baffled pro-slavery spirit, and in nursing its morbid public sentiment of contempt for labor. No efforts of thoughtful and far-seeing men, such as the representatives of the Southern States at the emigration meeting held in New York a couple of weeks ago, will be successful, so long as opinions like the following views of Col. CLAIBORNE, declared at a recent important public meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, are entertained by the Southern people. He said:

"It was all stuff about the dignity and honor of labor. A man that labored was not honored; his friends didn't shake his hand but would not honor him as the man that was rich. The name of laboring a man to labor was to teach him to make an independent living and take care of himself. But who encourages labor? Nobody."

This is the spirit which has deterred immigration and brought about the poverty of which the South complains. Labor will not go where it knows it will fail to receive just treatment. No matter how inviting the climate, how generous and cheap the lands, or with what lessened exertion the emigrant can provide for the necessities of himself and family, he will inevitably choose the bleakness and harshness and comparative sterility of the North, with their compulsions of incessant toil, rather than those States where labor is stigmatized, though they should flow with milk and honey.

Recent events in Europe will doubtless give a strong impetus to emigration from France and Germany, while the influx of labor from other countries continues steadily to increase. If the South desires to secure this element of progress, she must first prove herself worthy of it, and this can only be done by getting rid of her false notions of caste and privilege, and by learning to respect manhood for its own sake, irrespective of ancestry or race. At present, with the sacrifices of opinion and conscience which the settler has to make, lands in the South are dear at any price.

GOMORRAHISM.

A piece of the most rascally scoundrelism which ever disgraced the legislation of any State has just been unearthed at Albany. The "Supply bill," as it is termed, is a supplementary appropriation or deficiency bill, necessarily passed by every Legislature, toward the close of the session, in order to cover the deficiencies and incidental expenditures which cannot in the nature of things be determined at an early period. Hence it is in this bill that persons who have dishonest designs upon the State Treasury generally seek to effect their purpose, rendering necessary a high degree of vigilance to prevent the introduction of improper items while it is on its passage, and to guard against its being tampered with after it has passed into the hands of the engrossing clerks. It is now ascertained that as the bill was signed by the officers of each house, and sent to the Governor for his approval, it contained appropriations which had been rejected by both houses. One of these fraudulent appropriations gave to two Republicans the sum of eight thousand dollars as extra compensation for their services as Canal Appraisers, and the other gave to two lawyers the sum of eighteen thousand dollars for certain legal services claimed to have been rendered the State. The first appropriation was inserted in the original supply bill, but a Conference Committee of the two houses agreed to leave it out; the second had never been reported to the Legislature at all, and had never been included in any bill that had appeared in either house. We have no words at command sufficiently strong to express our condemnation of the infamous fraud sought to be perpetrated in the interest of the two "Republicans," and we hope our Democratic contemporaries will equally reprobate the shameless swindle attempted for the benefit of the two "lawyers," one of whom is the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and the other his partner in business. Of course it has not been discovered who caused the insertion of the spurious items—they have concealed their tracks far too adroitly for that—but that they were the paid agents and hirelings of the principals to be benefited—and that the latter were all along even more guilty than the former, what sane man can doubt? It is to the credit of Governor HOFFMAN that when the facts came to his knowledge he refused to sign the bill, because past experience has not shown him to be possessed of any uncommon scrupulosity. But when a presiding officer of a Senatorial body—who of all men should feel it obligatory on him to exercise the greatest vigilance to prevent fraudulent dealing—is found lending himself to the perpetration of so unblushing a piece of corruption—it is almost enough to make decent citizens and honest men despair. These grave matters range far beyond party affiliations, and we should like to see the offenders bastinadoed with scorn to the ends of the earth. But while such enormities as Tammany exist, fungi like WINANS and iniquities like these will exist and flourish also. How many righteous men were there found in that other Sodom?

The definitive treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed Wednesday. Now let BISMARCK step in and give France peace with herself. She is drunken with the blood fury. The enormities of the Empire have been rendered respectable by contrast with the madness of the Commune. In the interest of outraged humanity an instant stop ought to be put to these horrible excesses.

"THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL calls our attention to the use made of United States troops by General Jackson, and cites it as a precedent for the Force Act. The laws which were nullified in Jackson's time were United States laws relating to the public service at large. Is there any plea that the laws of the United States are at this time nullified—anywhere in the North or South? Is there a disorder rebellion? Is arson treason?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Our contemporary is in error when it states that we cited the action of General JACKSON as a "precedent" for the Force Act. We meekly inquired what it thought about that matter, of course with the praiseworthy view of becoming enlightened, else we should not have dared to be so bold. But now will the *Courier-Journal* please tell us whether—since Congress is expressly clothed by the Amendments with power to execute and enforce those guaranties, and since the political and civil equality which they establish are in certain portions of the Southern States (parts of Kentucky, for instance,) practically subverted and overthrown by the conspirators whom our contemporary has so courageously yet so unavailingly denounced—the laws enacted under this power are not laws of the United States "relating to the public service at large?" The Force Act defines as offenses against the United States certain acts which in their legal aspect have hitherto been offenses only against the State in which they were committed, the principle being that "he who breaks a State law with intent to subvert a right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, commits a crime against the United States." Is this "constitutional," or is it not? If it be constitutional, our contemporary has only to turn to its own files to ascertain whether there is any ground for the plea that the laws of the United States are at this time "nullified"—in parts of Kentucky for example. We know that "murder is not rebellion," in the quibbling sense which hair splitters are wont to use, but the question is not one of dialectics—it is one of civilization and humanity. The *Courier-Journal* has wrought some service in its righteous reprobation of those organized disturbers of the public peace, the Ku-Klux. We trust it will not sully its bright record by descending to the role of the pettifogger now. When Kentucky passes an anti-Ku-Klux law, and vigorously enforces it, the arguments of that journal will have some semblance of validity. Until then its fine distinctions between arson and treason are altogether irrelevant.

The following extract from a speech made in Philadelphia by Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, a few nights ago, in response to a serenade given him by a German musical society, is so pithy and pertinent, and sets forth so clearly the advantage which a protective policy confers, that we reproduce it here:

"Why are England and France tending to poverty while Germany is becoming stronger and richer? One fact is the key that explains the whole. England and France embarked in favor of free trade. Thirty-five years ago they were the richest in the material. At that time a German, who had been driven from the mining districts of his country, returned to his native country, and through the persevering efforts a protective policy was established. Frederick List taught Germany the protective policy, and by this means, instead of disintegrating, they have been becoming the United States of Germany. They now export no raw material, but send their steel to England—to Sheffield and Enfield, and send their cloth to England also, where they compete successfully with the British manufacturers. Her protection has given profitable employment to her citizens and increased the value of her men. They are not now told to work for other nations, as when the Hessians were bartered to the English King; and when they come to this country, a large portion of which is in a high state of cultivation.

We are indebted to Mr. A. H. Logan, of the firm of Logan Bros. & Co. of this city, one of the stockholders in the company who laid out the town, for valuable information. Mr. L. has been at Conference for several weeks superintending the improvements that are being made by the Company, and we found him a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, extremely practical in his views and a thorough business man.

There are many other things we might say of this place that would be of interest but for the want of time we will have to omit them for the present. In our next we have something to say of Ohio Pyle Falls, the next point of importance on the road.

R.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FALLS CITY, PA., May 10, 1871.

The next point visited by your correspondent, after leaving Confluence, as indicated in my last letter, was

FALLS CITY,

On the Youghiogheny river, at Ohio Pyle Falls, seventy-four and a half miles east of Pittsburgh, and the same distance west of Cumberland. Falls City, or Ohio Pyle, as it is called on the railroad schedule, is not, like Ursina and Confluence, a new town, as it has had an existence for several years and flourished, when both the former places were scarcely thought of as town sites. The land on both sides of the river, for several miles above and below the falls, was owned by Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette county, Pa., who several years since laid out a portion of it in town lots, and erected a saw and flouring mill at the falls. A year or two subsequent to laying out the town, Messrs. Fisher and Woods erected an extensive tavern a short distance below the falls, and for a year or two the town was quite prosperous, but until recently but little was extended to that point that the energy and enterprising of the citizens was sufficiently developed to give any indication of a permanent and rapid prosperity. Falls City since the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, possesses advantages in every respect over any other town site in the county. There is in fact no better water power in the world than can be found at this point. The river assumes the shape of a horse shoe, making a circuit of about three miles, and the narrow neck at the heel of the horse shoe is not more than three hundred feet across. Included in this bend are the falls proper, where the water descends perpendicular over thirty-seven feet and the rapids, so that by a cut of three hundred feet through the peninsula a fall of fifty feet can be obtained, which with the immense flow of water would afford an available water power of unlimited extent. The surprise is, therefore, not that the place is prosperous, but that this valuable power has not long ere this been converted to good account, and instead of twenty or thirty houses of which the town now boasts, that there is not a city of ten or twenty thousand inhabitants. Three dry goods stores, of which Jos. Williams, F. T. Browning, and J. R. & A. L. Campbell are proprietors; one eating saloon by J. S. Thorp; a large tannery by Mason, Wade & Co., and a flouring mill, owned by Hon. Andrew Stewart, and leased to Mr. William Collins, a saw and flouring mill, which is operated by Albert Stewart, and a hotel kept by J. Hartley, are a number of new buildings in course of erection, mostly business houses, and the houses now in operation are all doing a profitable business.

Mr. Stewart, the proprietor of the town, has recently laid off that portion of land in the bend of the river in town lots, and proposes to build during the coming summer a first class hotel near the railroad. With the proper hotel accommodations, Pyle Falls or Falls City would be a magnificent summer resort. The air is pure and healthy, and there is an abundance of good, pure water. The fishing, boating, hunting is excellent, and the scenery delightful. As an evidence of the value of the water power before referred to, refer to the fact that a company composed of men which at present includes Messrs. Stewart, Woods, Fisher, Logan, Hartley, Tyler & Vial, Collins, Lincoln, Henry Goldstrom, Miffin, Wm. Frazer, Dallas, Robert Clemson, Superintendent, &c.

Refused—The following were refused: Thomas Haley, Twelfth ward; Michael Stoy, Twelfth ward; John Mahr, Twelfth ward; Michael Sweeney, First ward; Andrew Moss, Second ward; George Blaber, Fifteenth ward; Daniel Einstein, Ninth ward; Terrence Coyle, Sixth ward; James Hughes, Fourteenth ward; Wm. J. McFetridge, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; John Mecklenborg, Seventh ward, Allegheny; Michael Kirk, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Dennis McAlear, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

The hearings were then resumed, and the usual questions propounded to the applicants.

John Loeffler, Seventh ward, Allegheny, appeared without counsel, alleging that he was not afraid but that he would "go through on his ternifs." He was "fined" by Mayor Kennedy, and "found wanting." He became quite indignant at his treatment, and grumbled so long and loud as he ordered into the custody of an officer, and finally ejected by force. His license was soon after refused.

Thomas Smith, of Allentown borough, has a hearing, and a very lively one it was. Several witnesses, among them Squire Patterson, appeared for the remonstrants, testified that the house was not only unnecessary, but a great nuisance to the neighborhood and generally disreputable. It is raided on Saturday week and on Sunday. There was an excellent tavern in the neighborhood, kept by Mr. John Kuperts, to which where the public could be accommodated, and Smith's was only a drinking saloon. Decision withheld.

A retail druggist appeared and asked for license, but Mr. Commissioner Agnew refused to raise his hands that all retail druggists who compound medicines are prohibited from selling liquors and wines as a beverage. They must not, under their prescriptions, or prescribe them when required to do so by a physician. But refused to let the matter out by the Law or Bottle. The license was refused, as all others of this class have been.

To-day the Board will take up the unheard cases on lists numbering from one up to ten.

The License Board met Wednesday morning, and rendered decisions in a number of cases, as follows:

APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

James Quinn, First ward; Peter Lambrigh; Michael Kelly, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Michael Muhlbaner, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Harsly, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Peter Hoffman, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; H. F. Schwartz & Co., druggists, First ward, Allegheny; John Hoffman, Fifth ward, Allegheny; John Kelly, Fourth ward, Allegheny; James McNeil, Fourth ward, Allegheny; James Brown, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; John Dollheimer, East Birmingham; Michael Jennings, South Pittsburgh; Thomas Smith, corner St. Clair township; Abraham Greenwood, Plum township.

CASES IN WHICH APPEALS HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

The counsel for the citizens, Messrs. Negley, Bruce and Jennings, appeals from the following cases, in which licenses have been granted:

Michael Berger, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Schrempf, Third ward, Allegheny; Levi Lee, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Patrick Kennedy, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; F. Zeleny, Third ward, Allegheny; Frank Kuntz, Fifth ward, Allegheny; Joseph Lorink, Seventh ward, Allegheny; Henry Stein, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Neal McCallion, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Frank Andrew, First ward, Pittsburgh; Simon Shock, First ward, Pittsburgh; Martin Feely, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; James Wolfe, Second First ward, Pittsburgh; E. Whalen, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; C. Banerline & Bro., dealer township; Jan Blandeu, Union township; Hamilton & Ault, Third ward, Pittsburgh; F. Seward (orSebert), East Birmingham; D. Devlin, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Burdett, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Chas. Boyle, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Mary Clark, McKeesport; Albert Nemeyer, First ward, Pittsburgh; Amos Sarber, Elizabeth; Theodore Smith, West Pittsburgh; Mrs. Mary Hand, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Rt. Rummell, Third ward, Allegheny; Jacob Keller, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Jos. Frederick, Sharpsburg; Richard Wolfe, Allegheny; Christian Hoffman, Allegheny; Joseph Linhardt, Pittsburgh; Michael Gilick, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; J. Stroup, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Justice Shick, Reserve township; Brown & Haggerty, First ward, Pittsburgh; Fred. Meeser, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Bemisman & Son, Second ward, Pittsburgh; J. Adam Silver, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Michael Sweeney, First ward, Pittsburgh; Hugh Callaghan, First ward, Pittsburgh; Castor Hoffstot, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; John Pretting, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Jos. Rutger, First ward, Pittsburgh.

The Board will sit again this morning, at ten o'clock, and take up the remaining cases on the lists running from one to ten.

THE RESULT THUS FAR.

The Board thus far have granted *seven hundred and fourteen* licenses, and refused *one hundred and eighty-five.* Many of those "refused" on account of defective applications, at the time of applications and get their license. The citizens are not sleeping on their oars as well as they should, in suppressing the numerous doggeries in the county, but they are *doing better* than they ever did before. The Police Board, and have gained information which will prove invaluable in the further prosecution of their work. The commissioners have paid very little attention to the sworn testimony of citizens in some cases, and in many instances the decisions ought not to have been granted, but *the end is not yet.* The license law gives every reason to feel encouraged, and are determined to prosecute the work until success crowns their efforts.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO CUMBERLAND

Points of Interest on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad—Confluence.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONFLUENCE, PA., May 10, 1871.

The points of interest along the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, are so numerous that it has been impossible for your correspondent to reach them all yet, and the brief time allotted to each of those visited must account for the many omissions of matters of interest in these hurried sketches. The road, as previously stated, opens up a country which, for varied and delightful scenery, is unsurpassed, and its completion has awakened a spirit of energy and enterprise from one end of the line to the other that has for years been lying dormant, and which is rapidly developing vast wealth in a country abounding in minerals of every description and rich in agricultural products, thus bringing to the surface vast and varied sources of wealth, which for the want of an outlet have for ages past been slumbering in the bosom and on the surface of Mother Earth.

CONFLUENCE.

At no point along the line of the road visited by your correspondent, was there a more lively manifestation of this spirit of energy and enterprise than at Confluence, a new but thriving town at the confluence of the Youghiogheny, Cheat and Casselman or North Fork rivers, eighty-six miles east of Pittsburgh. Less than two years since the present site of the town was comparatively a wilderness, where the brown deer came to feed, and the whirring call of the wild turkey was as common as the notes of the piping crow. The place was formerly called "Turkeyfoot," from the fact that the three rivers, at their junction, assume the shape of a Turkey's foot. When the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was located, and President Hugart became a settled fact, a few enterprising gentlemen of this city purchased a tract of land, and laid off some months since, broke forth as by the spirit of a water spout, and rushed across the three rivers. On both sides of Castleman's river, from the confluence, for one mile up the stream, a level plain extends, which then rises sloping so gradually as to be scarcely perceptible, but affording ample room and opportunity for building a more favorable site for a town or city than any point on the road between Cumberland and Pittsburgh.

A survey was at once made of the land, and that portion of it lying on the north side of Castleman's river and North Fork, comprising over sixty acres, was laid out in town lots with wide streets and alleys intersecting, and a few months since these were thrown upon the market. The demand for lots at first was somewhat limited, considering the most sanguine of the company had anticipated. The purchasers or most of them commenced at once to improve their lots, and the sound of hammer and saw, and the crowing of the cock, and the gobble of the turkey, and barking of the fox, may be heard the noise of the carpenter's hammer, the "buzzing" of the circular saw and the whistle and snorting of the steam horse, giving evidence to the surprise hand. The town now has a population of over four hundred, boasts of three hotels—the Turkey-foot House," of which Barney Mahan is the genial proprietor, and it would be difficult matter to find a better kept hotel in the country; the Central House, and the Confluence Hotel, by Major Ogden, formerly of Blairsville Junction. Major Ogden has not yet opened his house to the public, but will do so in a few days, his preparation as a hotel-keeper is a sufficient guarantee for the comfort of any who may patronize him. There are three dry goods stores, of which the Messrs. Black & Bro., formerly of Smithfield, General Black also formerly of Uniontown, and Yeagley & Liston are the respective proprietors. Messrs. J. H. Boyd and Robert Cromer, late sheriff of Fayette, themselves in the grocery business, and Mr. Wm. Yard has opened up a notion and variety store. There is also a first class drug store kept by Dr. C. W. Hitzrot, and Mr. Joseph Beggs has opened a first class saloon, and Mr. John Kuperts is engaged in fishing a brick works, and proposes to make over half a million of brick during the present summer. Mr. L. W. Weakland, an enterprising gentleman from Mannington, West Virginia, is making arrangements to establish an extensive block factory. The railroad company are constructing a frame station house 125 by 25 feet, a portion of which will be fitted up for accommodations over which it is presumed Mr. Winslow will preside, and it would be difficult to find a man more suited to the position, as was remarked in a former letter Barney is a good fellow, and "knows how to run a hotel," as every man, woman and child who have had the r leasure of partaking of his hospitality will bear ample testimony. The company have been extremely liberal in laying out the town. The streets are sixty feet in width, and the alleys twenty feet, so that Confluence will be the most airy matter of fact town a square of about one acre has been reserved for a park or common ground. It is now being inclosed with a neat fence, and is to be improved and ornamented with shrubbery and a fountain.

West of this square and separated from it by Hughart avenue, a lot 141 by 141 feet has been reserved for a hotel, which will be erected during the coming year, at a cost of about $100,000. As an evidence of the rapidity with which the town is growing, we learn from a reliable source that the price of lots have more than doubled since they were put upon the market, and as it is the intention of the railroad company to construct their work and repair shops at this point, the ground for the same having been reserved and laid out, it is fair to presume that within the next year the property in Confluence will be worth four times what it now is. If the necessary hotel accommodations are provided, as they undoubtedly will be soon, Confluence will become one of the most popular summer resorts in the country. The scenery is charming, and there is excellent hunting and fishing close to the town. It is also destined to be one of the most important shipping points on the line of the road between Connellsville and Cumberland, as it is surrounded by an excellent agricultural country, a large portion of which is in a high state of cultivation.

We are indebted to Mr. A. H. Logan, of the firm of Logan Bros. & Co. of this city, one of the stockholders in the company who laid out the town, for valuable information. Mr. L. has been at Confluence for several weeks superintending the improvements that are being made by the Company, and we found him a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, extremely practical in his views and a thorough business man.

There are many other things we might say of this place that would be of interest but for the want of time we will have to omit them for the present. In our next we have something to say of Ohio Pyle Falls, the next point of importance on the road.

R.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FALLS CITY, PA., May 10, 1871.

The next point visited by your correspondent, after leaving Confluence, as indicated in my last letter, was

FALLS CITY,

On the Youghiogheny river, at Ohio Pyle Falls, seventy-four and a half miles east of Pittsburgh, and the same distance west of Cumberland. Falls City, or Ohio Pyle, as it is called on the railroad schedule, is not, like Ursina and Confluence, a new town, as it has had an existence for several years and flourished, when both the former places were scarcely thought of as town sites. The land on both sides of the river, for several miles above and below the falls, was owned by Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette county, Pa., who several years since laid out a portion of it in town lots, and erected a saw and flouring mill at the falls. A year or two subsequent to laying out the town, Messrs. Fisher and Woods erected an extensive tavern a short distance below the falls, and for a year or two the town was quite prosperous, but until recently but little was extended to that point that the energy and enterprising of the citizens was sufficiently developed to give any indication of a permanent and rapid prosperity. Falls City since the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, possesses advantages in every respect over any other town site in the county. There is in fact no better water power in the world than can be found at this point. The river assumes the shape of a horse shoe, making a circuit of about three miles, and the narrow neck at the heel of the horse shoe is not more than three hundred feet across. Included in this bend are the falls proper, where the water descends perpendicular over thirty-seven feet and the rapids, so that by a cut of three hundred feet through the peninsula a fall of fifty feet can be obtained, which with the immense flow of water would afford an available water power of unlimited extent. The surprise is, therefore, not that the place is prosperous, but that this valuable power has not long ere this been converted to good account, and instead of twenty or thirty houses of which the town now boasts, that there is not a city of ten or twenty thousand inhabitants. Three dry goods stores, of which Jos. Williams, F. T. Browning, and J. R. & A. L. Campbell are proprietors; one eating saloon by J. S. Thorp; a large tannery by Mason, Wade & Co., and a flouring mill, owned by Hon. Andrew Stewart, and leased to Mr. William Collins, a saw and flouring mill, which is operated by Albert Stewart, and a hotel kept by J. Hartley, are a number of new buildings in course of erection, mostly business houses, and the houses now in operation are all doing a profitable business.

Mr. Stewart, the proprietor of the town, has recently laid off that portion of land in the bend of the river in town lots, and proposes to build during the coming summer a first class hotel near the railroad. With the proper hotel accommodations, Pyle Falls or Falls City would be a magnificent summer resort. The air is pure and healthy, and there is an abundance of good, pure water. The fishing, boating, hunting is excellent, and the scenery delightful. As an evidence of the value of the water power before referred to, refer to the fact that a company composed of men which at present includes Messrs. Stewart, Woods, Fisher, Logan, Hartley, Tyler & Vial, Collins, Lincoln, Henry Goldstrom, Miffin, Wm. Frazer, Dallas, Robert Clemson, Superintendent, &c.

Refused—The following were refused: Thomas Haley, Twelfth ward; Michael Stoy, Twelfth ward; John Mahr, Twelfth ward; Michael Sweeney, First ward; Andrew Moss, Second ward; George Blaber, Fifteenth ward; Daniel Einstein, Ninth ward; Terrence Coyle, Sixth ward; James Hughes, Fourteenth ward; Wm. J. McFetridge, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; John Mecklenborg, Seventh ward, Allegheny; Michael Kirk, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Dennis McAlear, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

The hearings were then resumed, and the usual questions propounded to the applicants.

John Loeffler, Seventh ward, Allegheny, appeared without counsel, alleging that he was not afraid but that he would "go through on his ternifs." He was "fined" by Mayor Kennedy, and "found wanting." He became quite indignant at his treatment, and grumbled so long and loud as he ordered into the custody of an officer, and finally ejected by force. His license was soon after refused.

Thomas Smith, of Allentown borough, has a hearing, and a very lively one it was. Several witnesses, among them Squire Patterson, appeared for the remonstrants, testified that the house was not only unnecessary, but a great nuisance to the neighborhood and generally disreputable. It is raided on Saturday week and on Sunday. There was an excellent tavern in the neighborhood, kept by Mr. John Kuperts, to which where the public could be accommodated, and Smith's was only a drinking saloon. Decision withheld.

A retail druggist appeared and asked for license, but Mr. Commissioner Agnew refused to raise his hands that all retail druggists who compound medicines are prohibited from selling liquors and wines as a beverage. They must not, under their prescriptions, or prescribe them when required to do so by a physician. But refused to let the matter out by the Law or Bottle. The license was refused, as all others of this class have been.

To-day the Board will take up the unheard cases on lists numbering from one up to ten.

The License Board met Wednesday morning, and rendered decisions in a number of cases, as follows:

APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

James Quinn, First ward; Peter Lambrigh; Michael Kelly, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Michael Muhlbaner, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Harsly, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Peter Hoffman, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; H. F. Schwartz & Co., druggists, First ward, Allegheny; John Hoffman, Fifth ward, Allegheny; John Kelly, Fourth ward, Allegheny; James McNeil, Fourth ward, Allegheny; James Brown, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; John Dollheimer, East Birmingham; Michael Jennings, South Pittsburgh; Thomas Smith, corner St. Clair township; Abraham Greenwood, Plum township.

CASES IN WHICH APPEALS HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

The counsel for the citizens, Messrs. Negley, Bruce and Jennings, appeals from the following cases, in which licenses have been granted:

Michael Berger, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Schrempf, Third ward, Allegheny; Levi Lee, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Patrick Kennedy, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; F. Zeleny, Third ward, Allegheny; Frank Kuntz, Fifth ward, Allegheny; Joseph Lorink, Seventh ward, Allegheny; Henry Stein, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Neal McCallion, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Frank Andrew, First ward, Pittsburgh; Simon Shock, First ward, Pittsburgh; Martin Feely, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; James Wolfe, Second First ward, Pittsburgh; E. Whalen, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; C. Banerline & Bro., dealer township; Jan Blandeu, Union township; Hamilton & Ault, Third ward, Pittsburgh; F. Seward (orSebert), East Birmingham; D. Devlin, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Burdett, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Chas. Boyle, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; Mary Clark, McKeesport; Albert Nemeyer, First ward, Pittsburgh; Amos Sarber, Elizabeth; Theodore Smith, West Pittsburgh; Mrs. Mary Hand, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Rt. Rummell, Third ward, Allegheny; Jacob Keller, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Jos. Frederick, Sharpsburg; Richard Wolfe, Allegheny; Christian Hoffman, Allegheny; Joseph Linhardt, Pittsburgh; Michael Gilick, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; J. Stroup, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Justice Shick, Reserve township; Brown & Haggerty, First ward, Pittsburgh; Fred. Meeser, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Bemisman & Son, Second ward, Pittsburgh; J. Adam Silver, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Michael Sweeney, First ward, Pittsburgh; Hugh Callaghan, First ward, Pittsburgh; Castor Hoffstot, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; John Pretting, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Jos. Rutger, First ward, Pittsburgh.

The Board will sit again this morning, at ten o'clock, and take up the remaining cases on the lists running from one to ten.

THE RESULT THUS FAR.

The Board thus far have granted *seven hundred and fourteen* licenses, and refused *one hundred and eighty-five.* Many of those "refused" on account of defective applications, at the time of applications and get their license. The citizens are not sleeping on their oars as well as they should, in suppressing the numerous doggeries

CIVIL WAR.

The Surrender of Vanvres Expected.

Breach in the Walls of Paris Practicable.

The Communists Defeated at Neuilly

Stormy Session of the Commune

Captures in Issy—Effect of Thiers's Circular—Preparations for the Grand Assault on Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 10.—One hundred and twenty-nine cannon were captured in Fort Issy, fifty of which have been brought to this city. Large quantities of ammunition and provisions were found in the fort, as well as also considerable brandy infused with tobacco. The latter rendered fatal the wounds of those who drank it.

The capture of Fort Issy causes terror among the Parisians.

The battery Montrecut continues a furious fire upon the southwestern portion of Paris, to which the Federalists make but a feeble reply.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—All the Republicans are proclaiming the pacification had a great effect. Over eight hundred thousand projectiles, chiefly shells, have been taken to Fort Valerien, ready for the bombardment of Paris. The assault on the city will be made by the Fourth corps, under General Douay, with ten thousand picked men.

Villancourt is occupied by the Versaillists.

Vanvres Expected to Surrender.

Fort Vanvres is expected to surrender immediately. Three hundred prisoners have been taken at Issy.

Removal of the Column in the Place Vendome

—A Breach in the Walls of Paris Practicable.

LONDON, May 10.—The *News'* special from Paris says the column in the Place Vendome will fall on Thursday.

A sharp engagement took place yesterday at the bridge of Neuilly, in which the Communists were defeated.

A breach in the walls of Paris is expected to be practicable by the end of the week.

The National Guard and the artisans of the Commune are discouraged, and it is rumored that there is a serious dissension between Rossel and the Committee of Safety of the Commune.

Auteuil and Point du Jour were bombarded to-day from Montreuil and Brimborion, and the population are dying panic stricken from that portion of Paris.

The priests of the Church of St. Sulpice has been once more arrested by order of the Commune, and again discharged from custody.

The Parisians have imposed fines on those bakers who are exorbitant in their charges for bread.

The *Official Journal* of the Commune of to-day reports that all is quiet in the vicinity of Fort Issy.

The Surrender of Fort Issy—Rossel Refuses the Dictatorship.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Dispatches dated Paris, Tuesday night, says: Last night the insurgents became convinced of the impossibility of holding Fort Issy, and began its evacuation by way of Vanvres, to escape the fire of the enemy. The cannonade of the enemy became fearful, and caused an explosion in Issy, and a great fire in Vanvres.

Meanwhile the insurgents attempted an attack on them in the direction of Neuilly, but were mowed down by the government mitrailleuses. Great slaughter was caused and the survivors made a rapid retreat. The cannonade of Neuilly now became violent.

General Rossel now refuses the dictatorship, and discovered the Commune in a critical position. Appeals to the cowardice of the troops in Issy, and says that instead of having fighting officers, they had talking ones.

Cluseret will be tried to-night.

The column in the Place Vendome will be destroyed to-night.

The tri-color is planted over Issy.

Gen. Rossel's Object over the Commune.

PARIS, May 10.—The Commune asserts that the garrison at Issy has certainly escaped capture.

Gen. Rossel closes a communication to the Commune, complaining that he had not received proper support, in the following words: Two companies were open to our forces, viz: To break through the obstacles which environ Paris, or retire. The former has been found to be impossible, therefore we have retired." He says: "I cannot endure to hold the responsibility where everybody deliberates, where nobody obeys orders, where nothing is organized, and where the guns depend for service upon a few volunteers." In continuation the General complains that reinforcements have not been granted when urgently needed, and in point of fact the Commune was incapable of discharging the duties pertaining to it. He therefore retires from the service and demands a call in Mazas prison.

Secret Session of the Commune—Issy Still Occupied by the Versaillists.

PARIS, May 10.—At a secret sitting of the Commune Tuesday it was decided to insist on the resignation of the Committee of Public Safety, and that the appointment of their successors be made immediately. The Commune has decided to meet on three days each week, except in times of emergency, when the sittings will be held permanently, the sessions to be held in the Hotel de Ville. M. Delescluse announced that Gen. Rossel adheres to his resignation, and appealed to the Commune to forego all unnecessary recriminations. He characterized such recriminations between members of the Central Committee and those of the Committee of Public Safety.

The tri-color is floating on the corner of Issy, but the fort apparently is not occupied by the Versaillists. The Commune announces that it is unoccupied and untenable. Large quantities of stores, Parisians were beaten all last night, and the military are evidently apprehending an attack.

The Communist Committee of Organization, in a proclamation issued to-day, order the most relentless measures toward the Versaillists. No soldier will be allowed to depart, in the slightest degree, from his duty, and all troops are forbidden to cease firing on the Versaillists who may attempt to surrender, while fugitives and stragglers are to be sabred when caught, or if they are in numerous bodies, are to be fired into.

Reduction of Indemnity—Fearful Slaughter of Communists—Their Last Hope of Success Destroyed.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, May 10.—Bismarck consents to a reduction of the indemnity twenty million pounds.

MacMahon says he will not enter Paris before the end of next week. A Paris dispatch states that the slaughter of the Communists since Sunday was fearful, and that Rossel's resignation destroyed the last hope of success of the Communists.

Fort Vanvres Thought to be Evacuated.

VERSAILLES, May 10.—The firing from Fort Vanvres ceased at six o'clock this evening, and it is believed the Fort has been evacuated.

A body of troops escorted to Versailles the cannon and flag captured at Issy. The captured standard was presented to the Assembly. Several members made speeches congratulating the troops on their success.

Fortifications Held by the Prussians to be Delivered to the Versailles Government.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—It is believed the Paris fortifications now occupied by the Prussian troops will be delivered to the Versailles government even before the payment of the first instalment of the war indemnity.

Real and Durable Peace.

BERLIN, May 10.—A dispatch from Frankfort to the *Provincial Correspondence* says the negotiations complete the result in effecting real and durable peace, and not merely in removing temporary difficulties.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

A Semi-Official Statement.

Their Amount Insignificant as Compared with Those of the United States Against Great Britain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1871.

The following statement has been prepared with the knowledge of the members of the Joint High Commission:

A careful examination of the list of claims by the British subjects against the United States filed in the British Foreign Office prior to March 1, 1864, reveals the following conclusive facts: These claims in number amount to less than two hundred, more than two hundred of which have been settled by court. The balance appear to be for injuries to person and property of an insignificant nature, except those made for the capture of vessels. Appended to many of these claims are memorandums made in the Foreign Office as follows: "Refused to interfere, the parties concerned being domiciled in the Southern States;" "refused to interfere under advice of the law officers;" "refused to interfere because the claimant had exercised the rights of citizenship." Also, "Not to be pressed," described as for cotton seized. Great Britain having recognized the Southern Confederacy as belligerent on the 13th of May, 1861, cannot of course demand that British vessels captured in trying to run the blockade from the ports of that Confederacy were lawful prizes of war. The validity of captures has been affirmed in more than a hundred cases by our courts, and acquiesced in by Great Britain. Very many of these claims will be put off to a time after it has been officially laid down by the British authorities. Subtracting from the claims that class that have been settled, including what is illegally demanded for the capture of blockade runners, and also those cut off by well recognized principles of British law, and they dwindle into an amount inconsiderable as compared with those claims which the United States have against Great Britain.

ALLEGED INHUMAN TREATMENT.

A Little Boy Six Years Old Penned Up for Over a Year.

Mayor Brush has had official cognizance of a case of the most inhuman treatment to a child it has been our lot to record for some time. The parents are George Cahoon and wife, keepers of a small bakery on Grant street, and the little fellow, who is six years old, has been penned up in an old kitchen in the rear of the house for over a year, having never been allowed during all of that time to go outside of its walls. The people residing in the vicinity entertained no suspicion of the matter, and the information issued to-day, order the most relentless measures toward the Communists. No soldier will be allowed to depart, in the slightest degree, from his duty, and all troops are forbidden to cease firing on the Versaillists who may attempt to surrender, while fugitives and stragglers are to be sabred when caught, or if they are in numerous bodies, are to be fired into.

Reduction of Indemnity—Fearful Slaughter of Communists—Their Last Hope of Success Destroyed.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, May 10.—Bismarck consents to a reduction of the indemnity twenty million pounds.

MacMahon says he will not enter Paris before the end of next week. A Paris dispatch states that the slaughter of the Communists since Sunday was fearful, and that Rossel's resignation destroyed the last hope of success of the Communists.

Fort Vanvres Thought to be Evacuated.

VERSAILLES, May 10.—The firing from Fort Vanvres ceased at six o'clock this evening, and it is believed the Fort has been evacuated.

A body of troops escorted to Versailles the cannon and flag captured at Issy. The captured standard was presented to the Assembly. Several members made speeches congratulating the troops on their success.

Fortifications Held by the Prussians to be Delivered to the Versailles Government.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—It is believed the Paris fortifications now occupied by the Prussian troops will be delivered to the Versailles government even before the payment of the first instalment of the war indemnity.

Real and Durable Peace.

BERLIN, May 10.—A dispatch from Frankfort to the *Provincial Correspondence* says the negotiations complete the result in effecting real and durable peace, and not merely in removing temporary difficulties.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

A Semi-Official Statement.

Their Amount Insignificant as Compared with Those of the United States Against Great Britain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1871.

The following statement has been prepared with the knowledge of the members of the Joint High Commission:

A careful examination of the list of claims by the British subjects against the United States filed in the British Foreign Office prior to March 1, 1864, reveals the following conclusive facts: These claims in number amount to less than two hundred, more than two hundred of which have been settled by court. The balance appear to be for injuries to person and property of an insignificant nature, except those made for the capture of vessels. Appended to many of these claims are memorandums made in the Foreign Office as follows: "Refused to interfere, the parties concerned being domiciled in the Southern States;" "refused to interfere under advice of the law officers;" "refused to interfere because the claimant had exercised the rights of citizenship." Also, "Not to be pressed," described as for cotton seized. Great Britain having recognized the Southern Confederacy as belligerent on the 13th of May, 1861, cannot of course demand that British vessels captured in trying to run the blockade from the ports of that Confederacy were lawful prizes of war. The validity of captures has been affirmed in more than a hundred cases by our courts, and acquiesced in by Great Britain. Very many of these claims will be put off to a time after it has been officially laid down by the British authorities. Subtracting from the claims that class that have been settled, including what is illegally demanded for the capture of blockade runners, and also those cut off by well recognized principles of British law, and they dwindle into an amount inconsiderable as compared with those claims which the United States have against Great Britain.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1871.

During last week all the Government 6 per cent. bonds touched par in gold. If they are maintained at this, it must soon become the turning point in a new policy in the method of applying the surplus funds of the Treasury to the payment of the debt. The Secretary of the Treasury could find no warrant, either in law or economy, for buying bonds at anything above par in gold. Buying them even at par can only be called redeeming them at par in gold, and, as the Secretary cannot follow the market above par in his purchases, the influence of the Treasury to appreciate the price of bonds ceases at par. If the market price was even one-eighth of a cent above par, the Treasury could not buy. Such of the bonds, however, on which the five-year option has matured, may be called in for redemption at par, designating the bonds in the rotation of their numbers as in the case of the present redemption of 3 per cents. This must soon be the method of the Treasury, and, when once adopted, will have a tendency to prevent the rise of any of the 5-20s to any considerable premium over par.

—The New York *Post* says: Government bonds are strong and a fraction higher, in sympathy with gold. The rumors which have been afloat for some time past in Wall street, in regard to a change in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, are taking more positive form, and it is now asserted that Mr. Boutwell will retire within two weeks. We merely mention these reports without fully crediting them. There is also some talk in regard to a change in the regular government banking agency in London, to the effect that the same will be transferred to an American house.

—Quite a fever has recently broken out in the Boston stock market in copper stocks, and shares in the Lake Superior mines, many of which have been in lifeless lethargy for several years, are, one after another, starting into life. We do not know the moving impulse in the excitement, but it seems to be fervid for the quiet atmosphere of Boston. Hanover, Allouez, Centennial, Dana, and other companies, with shares selling at from two to three hundred dollars, are apparently attracting as much attention there as New York Central, Lake Shore, and other stocks of Wall street.

—The New York *Herald*, speaking of Tuesday's market, says: The stock market opened very dull, and upon some efforts to realize underwent quite a sudden decline in prices. The cliques here entered the market and greatly revived the courage of the street by some liberal orders to purchase. Later in the day one of the leading "bull" operators was reported returned from Cleveland, and, his purpose being regarded as meaning business on the "bull" side, the improvement in prices was sustained, and the closing street prices were generally the highest of the day. A sanction to the declaration of a stock dividend of 50 ₰ cent. on Cleveland and Pittsburgh stock will be given to-day and had been signed by the holders of about 70,000 shares of the stock up to nightfall. The price of the stock advanced to 132¾, on

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
8 clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy, extra to the getter up of clubs, gratis.

CLERICAL SCANDALS.

Scandalous cases, in which clergymen are concerned, are becoming almost frightfully common. This form of statement, may, however, be objectionable as conveying an erroneous impression, as it may be that, in relation to the general increase of population and to the greater number of preachers of various denominations in the country, cases of the kind referred to are not more common now than they were formerly. As a class, we do not believe that the ministerial profession among the old historical sects have at all deteriorated in morality. On the contrary, with the advancement of civilization in the older States a higher standard of decorum at least, in clerical morals as well as manners, has been set up, and a decent measure of conformity with the popular notions on the subject is exacted more rigorously than of old. If cases of clerical scandal are, all things considered, more frequent now than formerly, the fact may be traceable to the higher demands in the form of purity and propriety of conduct at present made upon the profession. Let it be understood that we refer to the clerical profession properly so called; to the men who have been regularly or becomingly trained for specific duties and admitted to their exercise, in accordance with the established and known rules of a recognized Christian denomination. For the moral or immoral vagaries of interlopers who call themselves Reverends, and take upon themselves the care of souls, no person is responsible except the simple people who encourage their presumption by listening to their harangues. It is painful to reflect how frequently the clerical body suffers in the popular estimation through the adventures of these intruders; quite as unjustly, however, as the legal body suffers through the irregular practices of shysters, or the medical body through the doings of charlatans.

But besides the reason given above for the at least apparent multiplication of clerical scandals, other reasons may be assigned. By the diffusion of education, and by the advance and vitalization of the democratic sentiment or principle in the country, the old distance between pastor and people has been reduced to a minimum. The traditions touching the subject, sacred to our grandfathers, and not indifferent to our fathers, have completely died out, giving place to a realism that divests the minister of all attributes of which he cannot *prove* the possession. Though we may not suppose that orthodox Protestants ever utterly forgot that they had their evangelical "treasure in earthen vessels," yet some generations ago, we believe, the material was commonly assumed to be porcelain at any rate; to regard it as, on an average, mere potter's clay was reserved for the present. How all this applies to the subject of clerical scandals in more ways than one is so obvious as hardly to need elucidation. Even as the clergyman goes about in the performance of his ordinary duties he is watched by a multitude of eyes sharp to see somewhat amiss. But this professional position of espionage makes it necessary for him, without explanation, to do things, which, in the absence of explanation, may easily be misconstrued. If in earnest about his work, it is hardly possible for him to avoid giving offense and thus making it the evil interest of people to turn if possible his own acts into his punishment. Then, there is no want of charity in saying that in every community there are many persons wholly intolerant of the inevitable superiority involved in the right of standing in a pulpit and talking while others listen in silence. It is a form of aristocracy offensive to the truly democratic or republican mind. Other public men pay the penalty of their prominence by having stories more or less discreditable circulated concerning them. To the baser portion of the public such scandals prove that these prominent men are not such fine fellows after all. The baser portion of the public are thus propitiated and the prominent men are not much the worse, as people who really know them do not believe the scandals. Clergymen may not act with similar coolness or indifference under similar inflictions. To them such darts flung by the feeblest or the dirtiest hand may be fatal, not only ruining their good name, but depriving their families of bread. They must either at once lay aside the practice of the profession for which they have been educated and which may be their delight, or they must successfully repel the calumnies with which they have been assailed.

When some overt act happens to be the form of offense laid to his charge it may ordinarily be no difficult matter for the clergyman slandered to establish his innocence in the judgment of fair-minded, sensible people. But candid people of sound judgment are not the only persons whom it is important for the clergyman to convince that he has been wronged. It possible, for the sake of his own usefulness and for the removal of a stumbling-block, he must try to make his innocence manifest to the silly, the ignorant, even the malignant. For this reason it seems peculiarly unfortunate that, in the trial of cases of the kind to which we refer, so much importance is attached to the so-called rules of evidence by which the procedure of courts of justice is regulated. A purely technical or "artificial system framed to meet the necessity of a trial by jury," these rules are excellent in their place. Under these rules, whole classes of facts are excluded lest the practice of admitting them, once become a precedent, should be injurious to society. Others are excluded in mercy to the accused. Still others are excluded because a jury is assumed to be incapable of judging them. The result is a system of evidence so favorable to the accused that both in England and in this country notorious culprits constantly escape punishment for lack of proof. All this has often been shown without destroying popular confidence in the great human economy of which these rules form a part. But a clergyman, conscious of innocence, on trial before an ecclesiastical court, if he knew his own true interest, would certainly prefer the continental to the English or American method of getting at the truth of a case. In fact the former is the method appropriate to ecclesiastical courts which in this country they are often driven to abandon by the clamors of the press, or at the instigation of lawyers. In this course the press and the lawyers are right if the object of a trial is to clear the accused. But if the object of such a trial is to establish his innocence beyond the reach of cavil or suspicion, every sort of testimony in the remotest degree relevant to the subject, will be admitted without reference to the authority of STARKEY or any other technical formalist. This is the sort of investigation which a minister falsely charged with offense ought to desire, as it is the only sort of trial which leaves no room for the allegation that the whole truth was not brought out, an allegation certain to revive the original scandal with all its evil consequences.

THE CHINA NEWS.

A good deal of emotion is naturally produced in this country by the late reports from China. In the various churches which have missionaries in the Empire anxiety is awakened for their safety, while among Christian people generally much concern is, of course, felt in anticipation of the violent interruption of a benevolent work in which they have long been deeply interested. Then, to the countless multitude who, in spite of sceptical warnings, have persevered in cherishing such splendid hopes of human progress in the East through the benign operation of the BURLINGAME treaty, it is a grievous disappointment to have their illusions so suddenly dispelled. In reference to the motives on the part of the Chinese which led to that famous treaty there will probably for many years be two opinions, neither of which can be proved to be absolutely correct. Some will believe that the party headed by Prince KUNG, who employed the American Envoy, were really in favor of changing or modifying the ancient policy of China in accordance with the views and wishes of foreign Powers. But the prevalent opinion will be that the Western Embassy was merely a Celestial dodge or subterfuge, employed for a temporary purpose, and especially to gain time. Most likely the mandarins not only never intended to carry out the treaty in its details, but designed from the first to use the interval of quiet and confidence secured by the negotiations in taking measures and making preparations for reviving their old system of exclusion in all its rigor. This is what they seem to have done, and one of the methods used in the interest of conservatism has been the circulation of books or tracts adapted to excite the people against the foreigners. Whatever other preparations they may have made, they at length feel ready for the contest and no longer conceal their purposes. The Pekin Government has informed the representatives of the Christian powers that they will not allow schools for the education of females, that they will not allow male subjects of the Empire to be instructed in a religion inconsistent with the religion of CONFUCIUS, that female missionaries shall not be permitted to enter the country, and that male missionaries shall henceforth be treated as Chinese subjects.

As these prohibitions are all violations of formal stipulations, their enforcement would amount to an abrogation of existing treaties. In announcing his intention to disregard a part of his engagements with the Powers of the West, the Emperor of China seems to have taken a hint from his autocratic brother of Russia, and a conference would appear to be the first and most obvious method of settling the difficulty which has arisen. No good result, however, is to be hoped for from such an attempt, if our supposition is well founded as to the Chinese plans. The Pekin government will, in all probability, be firm, having all the mandarins of the country at its back. In fact, the exclusion of foreigners, and especially of foreign ideas on the subject of religion and morality, seems to them a question of national existence. Customs, laws, religion and manners are so bound together in China that whatever influence destroys or weakens one of these, destroys or weakens all. CONFUCIUS was the great teacher and legislator who *organized* the principles upon which the entire fabric of his nation's government and life are founded and built up, and when he and his doctrines ceased to be reverenced and followed, the empire must go to pieces. MONTESQUIEU saw this so clearly that he declared, what he called "the thing truly sad," that it is hardly possible for Christianity to be established in China. The assembly of women in the churches, their necessary intercourse with the ministers of religion, their participation in the sacraments, &c., are mentioned by him as some of the features of Christianity which overthrow the customs of the Chinese. We are reminded of the detail by the terms of the late news.

It becomes an interesting question whether the Christian powers will be in favor of enforcing the right of missionaries to labor in the country; or will they be willing to modify existing treaties by the omission of the stipulations so objectionable to the Chinese? Certainly it may be a question, at least with some, whether foreigners may reasonably insist on the right of teaching in China a religion which, misunderstood and misapplied, produced a rebellion by which some of the finest provinces in the empire were covered with desolation. Or is it so very unreasonable in Chinese statesmen to object to the preaching of a religion of which the proper and legitimate effect must be to undermine institutions which have stood for thousands of years and which they believe to be the best in the world?

WHAT IS TRUTH?

Alluding to General SHERMAN'S recently expressed belief that the reports of Southern Ku-Klux outrages had been exaggerated, our Democratic contemporary states that either Senator MORTON or General SHERMAN must be wrong, and requests us to declare which of the two opinions we indorse. The COMMERCIAL is not a mere blind indorser of other people's views. It has distinct principles of its own, does not pin its faith to the coat tails of any man, and is in no sense a political POLONIUS. We have hitherto spoken with some degree of frankness concerning certain worthless, self-seeking politicians who in the Southern States have sown excitement and discontent under the guise of party service, and thus helped to produce the deplorable condition of society at present existing in that portion of our country, and we have urged the adoption of such reformatory measures as the nature of the case seemed to us to demand. But in this instance, while we are by no means unconscious or unmindful of the fact that there are great many localities in the Southern States in which Ku-Klux outrages do not occur, and a great many "good and true" Southern people who are thoroughly hostile to these marauders and murderers, and who would be glad to see them extirpated root and branch, we yet believe that the distinguished General of the army is mistaken in his impression that his information upon this subject is perfectly reliable. It is not to be wondered at that he should have been able to travel with perfect safety, or that he has met only with perfect politeness, during his recent tour of inspection, which however embraced only the principal cities and government stations of the South. But if he had traversed the interior we do not suppose the Ku-Klux would have harmed a single hair of his head—it would have been the grossest impolicy. When, five years ago, President GRANT, then General of the ARMY, was sent South by President JOHNSON to investigate and report upon the condition of those States, he was permitted to look at nothing except through a rose-colored medium, and it is not probable that this treatment has been varied in the case of General SHERMAN. Some weeks ago General BUTLER stated his belief that even he could go through the entire South without being molested, and we suppose he could. But this immunity would prove neither the non-existence of Ku-Klux gangs nor the falsity of their alleged excesses; it would simply show that they were shrewd and prudent, and that the leaders of public opinion had power over them. General SHERMAN'S information is principally derived from army sources. Now it is but a few days ago since the leading Democratic organ of the country stated, in its special correspondence from South Carolina, that the ex-rebels of those districts upon which United States troops had been quartered, had changed their policy, and adopted the plan of cultivating the good opinions of the officers in command, by assiduous attentions to their personal comfort; in other words, of throwing dust in their eyes by judiciously administering to the cravings of their social natures. A letter from Georgia in the same journal stated that the leading Democrats regretted those departures of troops which had taken place, and would be glad to welcome their return, for the reason that the officers were companionable fellows, and that the rank and file were sometimes quite useful at elections in the way of voting the Democratic ticket. "I haven't a doubt of it," added the correspondent. The fact that the South sometimes puts itself on its good behavior for ulterior purposes is further shown by an editorial in the Charleston *Courier* of May 1st. This journal, alluding to the ensuing visit of the Congressional Committee, calls attention to the fact that they are to report upon the "loyalty of the *rural population*," whom it entreats to "act like men, *and be guilty of no follies*." This looks very much like begging them to wash their faces, put on store clothes, and assume company manners. *What for?* If they always went clean and decent, whence the necessity of these anxious reminders? We do not care to pursue the subject. Most heartily do we wish that the reports of these outrages had no foundation in fact. But they can neither be ignored, denied or palliated. The opinion of General SHERMAN is without question honest and sincere. But we are sorry to be compelled to believe that Senator MORTON has the facts.

THE immigration aspects of the year are encouraging. The returns of the last few months show a marked increase of English immigrants, the number being several hundreds in excess of either the Germans or the Irish. From the latter country, however, the flow is said to be greater than ever before. The remedial measures of Mr. GLADSTONE appear to have utterly failed to stop the tide. The chief ports of embarkation are crowded with multitudes of small farmers and laborers who seek employment and homes beyond the Atlantic. Of these the vast majority settle in the United States. The Dominion of Canada is beginning to bestir itself, a liberal homestead law being now under consideration by the Parliament. At present, however, the superior facilities and advantages offered by the United States so greatly outweigh the inducements held out by Canada, that the great bulk even of Canadian immigrants finally pass over the border into the Northern and Western States. Well, the broad spaces of the ample West yield room and work for all. Let them come, the more the better.

MODERN FEDERALISM.

In newspaper articles and in Congressional speeches concerning the Ku-Klux bill, it is made unpleasantly evident that the mental attitude enforced by the conflict with the South, is still maintained by too many Northern politicians. Positions perfectly tenable while war prevailed, notions susceptible of triumphant defense by rational considerations in the presence of internal enemies who sought to destroy the nation's life, daily find champions who forget or ignore the conditions now passed away, which alone gave force to the arguments. When reading the speeches and diatribes to which we allude, one is almost led to fancy that the old Federal party still has its living representatives and champions among us, as it is certain that the most objectionable views of the condemned and buried school find favor with many of the present generation. Could one of the leaders of the party so long extinct "revisit the glimpses of the moon," he would be delighted with the manifest signs he would see, that the present race of politicians are wiser than their fathers. He would say "*we* told the people so, nothing but a strong central government at Washington completely overshadowing the powers of the individual States, would suffice to constitute a great nation. *We* told the people so, but they denounced us as aristocrats and relegated us to private life. Time, however, has fully justified our opinions and now the people are appealing to the history of the country in evidence of their wisdom." In fact the Boston *Traveller* of the 17th instant has a long and able article of which the object is to recommend centralization or consolidation, as the form of our government established by events and sanctioned by the approval of the people. The course of argument pursued in support of the view is already well worn by the discussion of the last few weeks. An error in all these arguments in favor of a strong government at Washington consists in proving too much. If a powerful central government is so good a thing, it is not easy to perceive why an absolute government would not be a still better thing. From the fact that a war was necessary to demonstrate that a State has no right to secede without the consent of the other States, it does not follow that the framers of the Constitution were wrong in carefully guarding the rights of the States. Because the advantages of centralization have been strikingly exemplified in a state of war, we may not infer that the same sort of administration is best adapted to promote the prosperity of the country in the time of peace. These statements are mere commonplaces. They seem, however, to be forgotten by some of our writers and speakers. "It is beyond question," says the *Traveller*, "that the country has prospered most when the general government has been least dependent upon the support of the *States*." Consistently enough the same writer appears to think that if the United States had been strong enough to disregard the will of the States, it might with advantage have engaged in war with France and England for their disgraceful attacks upon the nation after the renewal of their war in 1803. It might, too, a great while ago, have acquired the Canadas, which he seems to think would have been an advantage. We submit that the apprehensions of just such energetic and decided government movements under the impulse of ambition or avarice, was certainly one of the considerations which prompted the early statesmen of the United States to guard against consolidation by guarding the rights of the States. They are most carefully guarded in the Constitution, upon the strict observance of which the safety of our Republican institutions depend.

THEN AND NOW.

"O that mine enemy would write a book," cried critic SOLOMON, referring to some dignitary between whom and himself coldness existed. How savagely he would have reviewed it may be inferred from the repressed intensity of the remark. The New York *World* is not SOLOMON, as anybody may know from looking into it, but it is dignitary of very considerable eminence and influence. And although not a book it is a newspaper, which answers all the purposes of a library. Indeed, it is both book and library to a very wide circle of people whose limited abilities or opportunities have prevented them from getting beyond the primers of political instruction. Whilst, therefore, it cannot be said that it adds anything to the general stock of human knowledge, it is not the less to be complimented and encouraged for the patient and assiduous way in which it performs its thankless drudgery of teaching obtuse yokels their letters. But the *World* keeps a diary, and is not always quite certain of its own mind; or, rather we should say that while its opinions are quite positive and assured in one direction to-day, they are just as likely to be equally positive and assured in an opposite direction to-morrow. There can be no doubt of its sincerity; neither, unfortunately, can there be any question of its fickleness. It is very ardent, while the fit is on it, but its moods are more inconstant than the moon. Hence its diary is chameleon hued, and presents the most curious jumble of conflicting ideas of which it is possible to conceive. A few days ago, in the course of an article accusatory of the Republican party, and laudatory of the men who administer the municipal affairs of New York, it said:

"Judas Iscariot was an apostle so long as the cause involved no personal peril, and secured him the bearing of a bag plethoric with contributions of the faithful."

This true and pertinent utterance has induced the *Times* of that city—which is cognizant of its peculiar liability to sudden changes of view—to look into the diary of which we have spoken, under the impression that its present doctrines clashed with the sentiments which it expressed twelve months since. And well have the revelations rewarded the search. It is the funniest thing in the world to read how the diary declares that to be white now which was black then, sweet of breath now which was foetid with foulness then, humane and tender now which was tyrannous and heartless then, compact of virtue now which was all built of vileness then—and so on through all the wide range of diverse comparison, until oppugnance becomes impossibility. The *Times* prints a column of excerpts from the files of its contemporary, written exactly a year ago. In these extracts the entire journalistic batteries are brought to bear upon the men whom it now defends at the point of the sword. Grape, canister, shrapnel, round shot and shell are poured upon them in such volleying wrath as never was witnessed upon battle field since first mankind learned to quarrel. To read them is like witnessing the discharge of a park of horrid mitrailleuse. "Treachery," "rascality," "dishonesty," "plundering," "corruption," "rapacity," "creatures," "tools," "despotism of thieves and robbers"—who would have thought that the artillerists of such a cannonade would have gone over to the very enemy at which they hurled these ferocious rhetorical combustibles, and have sworn that they were the noblest fellows in the varsal world? But so it is. CALIBAN has become ARIEL. The witches have been transformed into fairies, and all is enchanted ground. Three hundred years ago SHAKESPEARE said of something that it

——"Soldered close impossibilities
And made them kiss."

This something is in great use and demand in the world, and it is reported that the subjects of this marvelous metamorphosis have plenty of it.

In view of the wide interest attaching to the proceedings of the Joint High Commission, and especially to that portion of the treaty which relates to the Alabama claims, we give the following statement of the value of the shipping destroyed by English built rebel cruisers. The number of vessels thus destroyed was two hundred and thirty-four, and the actual loss of property was—

By the Alabama, 70 vessels	$ 5,301,224
By the Florida, 36 vessels	2,791,591
By the Georgia, 9 vessels	332,374
By all others, 115 vessels	4,405,178
	$12,830,384

To avoid the depredations of these cruisers seven hundred and fifteen American bottoms were transferred to the British flag.

THE Free Trade ideas of England do not appear to have taken very deep root in the minds of her young and lusty colonial progeny. It is stated that the policy of protection for native industry is very rapidly gaining ground in Australia, and that the watchword of the recent elections was a demand for a duty of twenty-five or thirty per cent. on every imported article which could be produced as well in the colonies. The next Colonial Parliament is expected to be strongly Protectionist.

SOMETIME ago a bill was framed in the House requiring the Supreme Court of the State to review the law and evidence in the case of Dr. PAUL SCHOPPE. The committee to whom it was referred has reported upon it adversely. This leaves the case exactly where it stood after the prisoner had been found guilty and sentence pronounced upon him, requiring only the appointment of the day of execution and the signature of the Governor to his death-warrant to inflict upon him the extreme penalty of the law. But it is not probable that he will be executed during Governor GEARY'S term of office. It is now some two years since the alleged murder was committed, while every proceeding which, since the trial, has been had with reference to the case, has only served to deepen the uncertainty whether Miss STEINECKE was really murdered at all. The disinclination of the Governor to hang him is as natural as his refusal to pardon him is, under the complicated aspects of the case, proper. In the absence of any new developments, (and investigation appears to have exhausted itself upon the subject) this disinclination will naturally increase with time, while it is quite certain that his successor in office will not be likely to assume a responsibility which he would not undertake. It is therefore safe to assume that Dr. SCHOPPE will not be hung at all. Neither, unless the fact of his innocence is established beyond question, does it seem desirable that he should be pardoned. He may neither deserve to be hanged nor pardoned, but as the law now stands the hands of the Governor are tied, so far as any middle course of action is concerned. By hanging him he might possibly execute an innocent man, and by pardoning him he might possibly liberate a guilty one—both errors, to be avoided. It seems proper, therefore, that the Governor should be vested with discretionary powers to cover this and similar cases; and we suggest to the Legislature the passage, before adjournment, of a bill conferring upon the Executive authority to commute death sentences to imprisonment; whether for life, or for a term of years not below a specified number, to be determined by himself upon his knowledge of all the facts and circumstances.

To show the wicked absurdity of the frothy mouthings of such impracticables as the "Virginia Senator" who, a few days ago wanted to send WISE, LETCHER and SMITH to Philadelphia, for the purpose of "holding up their fettered hands, and of shaking their manacles in Independence Hall," to let the people of the North know "what kind of independence Virginia has now to be thankful for," we have merely to allude to the representation which Governor WALKER makes of the condition of affairs in that Commonwealth. Certainly no man has better opportunities of judging correctly than himself. He declares that Virginia is in a state of solid prosperity, and that the improvement of business and good feeling since the close of the war have been steady and sure, and this, notwithstanding the misfortunes of fire and flood visited upon certain portions. The State has expended about twelve millions of dollars on the James River and Kanawha canal. She now proposes to offer the canal to the government on condition of its completing the Ohio River improvement to the South and West of this route of communication between the seaboard and the Ohio river can hardly be overestimated. The construction by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company of the Fredericksburg and Alexandria Railroad, and the business that will be induced by the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad, will furnish the Old Commonwealth great auxiliaries to material advancement, and if she can secure the additional aid of the partly constructed canal alluded to, the resources of her western borders could be emptied at low rates on the seaboard, and her prosperity correspondingly augmented. We are glad to witness these brave efforts which are being made to put the historic old Mother of States abreast in the march with her younger children. Only let her padlock the lips of her cantankerous demagogues, and there is no reason why Virginia may not shoulder her noble way into the very front rank of the generous sisterhood of States. But the first is necessary to the last.

THE speech of Senator SCHURZ, made at the recent reception tendered him in St. Louis, deserves to be deeply pondered by every thoughtful man in the country. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the wisdom and policy of his political programme, there can be no question as to his great ability or his fidelity to conscientious conviction. At least he has earned the right to be considered honest, and we believe it to be a blunder when independence of spirit and frankness of utterance such as his are set down as wilfulness, selfishness and desire to disrupt his party. One of the severest critics of the Republican organization, he is also one of its truest friends. He has not been a fault-finder out of mere wantonness, but from desire to purge it of the elements which have threatened its decay and destruction. In this speech he dealt out brave words of warning and censure to Democracy, showing how little conscience and how little sense it exhibited in its morose and defiant attitude toward the reconstruction policy of the Government, and he abated no jot of his uncompromising maintenance of equal rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution as it is. We do not agree with him in his views respecting the Ku-Klux law, against which he voted; but that the restoration of fraternal feeling among all the people can be thoroughly brought about only when the political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion have been removed, we fully believe. The country is now in a period of transition. Hitherto the Democratic party has refused to recognize the fact, and so has been defeated. Hitherto the Republican party has discerned it, and so has been successful. The time has come when, in the interest of the best welfare of the country, it must show itself capable of rising above all narrow conceptions of party necessities, set itself to secure and render fruitful the new order of things evolved from the chaos of war, and make them effective for the solution of the great political, social and political problems which further await and confront us.

NO MAN can serve two masters. JOHN RUSKIN is probably the most profound and brilliant art critic in the world, but when he ventures upon the science of politics, or begins to talk about the United States, he seems instantly to lose his head. He is now engaged in writing a series of familiar letters to the laboring classes of England, in which he tells them all about the Norse demigods, the Greek heroes, the spiritual significance of symbols and mythologies, and about THESEUS, "who invented vegetable soup," as if he thought the mere knowledge of these recondite matters was of itself sufficient to solve the whole solemn British problem, and fill out the cheeks of the starved with fatness. He has also expressed his opinion that it would be better that the whole people of Europe should perish than that they should become tainted with American ideas. His panacea for all the evils which afflict humanity is to reproduce the manners and customs of the medieval ages. It is pitiful to see a great mind thus wasting itself in absurd notions. If he really desires to restore the spirit of reverence to a poor people of his country, let him exert himself to make its wealthy classes worthy of reverence. But this is the mistake which all men wedded to a phantasy make. RUSKIN still clings to the forms of old, although the soul which once vitalized them has long since died out of existence. His attempt to alleviate the miseries of England's poor by fine twaddle on art is an adding of insult to injury. It is bread that they need, not pre-RAPHAELITE disquisitions. Food, not talk.

IT is extremely doubtful whether Justice REED will resume his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Advanced in years and broken in health, his resignation is not an improbable event, and it has been suggested that if a vacancy is to occur in this way the resignation should be decided upon early enough to permit the retiring Judge's successor to be chosen at the next election. It is commonly understood that the Judges are overworked—a condition of things which will not be improved by Judge REED'S illness. We believe that it is generally thought that even should he not resign, his return to the bench is hardly to be expected. He is understood to possess a liberal competence, so that the emoluments of the office are not likely to constitute an important consideration in the case. We believe that the other Judges would not be surprised should Judge REED resign at an early day.

WE are glad to observe that the Democrats of Kentucky at their late Convention placed themselves squarely on the record as being "unalterably opposed to every form of lawlessness." It is true that the remaining resolutions are of the usual non-committal character, capable of being made to appear white, or black, or any other shade of color which the leaders and press of the party may desire—but we are willing to overlook this in consequence of their emphatic denunciation of Ku-Klux combinations, and their avowed intention to put them down under laws enacted by their own Legislature and administered by their own courts. We cannot quite forget that their "own Legislature" has hitherto manifested either a most cowardly or a most criminal disinclination to "enact" any laws relating to the subject, (the *Courier-Journal* can tell better than ourselves whether the neglect arose from fear or from guilt), but we give the Democracy of Kentucky credit for sincerity of utterance and honesty of purpose. Hereafter we hope to read of no more attacks on colored mail agents in that State, or of midnight prowlings by masked and murderous marauders. We are quite willing that Kentucky Democrats shall speak disparagingly of the Republican party, if in their own State they will insure that "protection to life, liberty and property" which the resolution in question agrees to furnish. They shall be indulged to the top of their bent in protesting against the "centralized despotism of the party in power," if they will only keep their promise of inaugurating constitutional liberty (including observance of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments) in their own Commonwealth. They have spoken—now let us see what they will do, and how soon they will do it. No more Ku-Klux, remember.

THIS is the kind of talk which keeps alive the old bitter rancours and enmities of the war. If every reconstructed State would pass a law providing the penalty of a ducking for these termagant scolds every time they trespassed upon the public quiet, it would have a most beneficial effect, and largely obviate the necessity of enforcing the Ku-Klux bill or sending Congressional committees into the Southern States. The extract is from a late speech of a Virginia State Senator, made at the reception in Richmond of GARRETT DAVIS:

"For weary years we have been accustomed to speak in bated breath, and he rejoiced that the time has now come when we may speak out our true sentiments. He hailed in this the first streaks of the day-dawn to come. He alluded to his opposition to sending the Legislative committee to Philadelphia, and said that when the measure was finally carried he wanted the committee to be composed of three ex-Governors of the antebellum Commonwealth—Wise, Letcher and Smith—who should go to 'Independence Hall,' hold up their fettered hands, shake their manacles in the faces of the grand Committee of Arrangements, and tell them what kind of 'independence' Virginia has now to be thankful for."

The legislative committee to which he alludes was received in Philadelphia with the utmost courtesy, and treated with the utmost consideration and hospitality. The people of the North are sick of this sort of stuff, whether upon one side or the other. We want peace, order, tranquility, the restoration of material prosperity, progress in trade, commerce, art, science, culture. But these wretched exhumations of dead antagonisms taint the whole air, and render healthy nationality impossible. Let good men of all parties unite in burying them out of sight.

FURTHER intelligence from China appears to place it beyond a doubt that the late imperial decrees annulling treaty provisions, and practically inviting the persecution and massacre of missionaries and their converts, were the result of a deliberate purpose of the Chinese Government to repudiate all its obligations, and return to its old system of excluding and punishing Christianity. It has been clearly proved that the authorities uphold the action of high officials who incited the late shocking murder of missionaries. BURLINGAME'S statement that China invited Christendom "to plant the shining Cross on every hill and in every valley of her domain," would probably have proved true, had he lived, but with his death the reconciling element between Europeanism and Mongolianism died also, and it now appears likely that the treaty Powers will be obliged to resort to the use of force to compel the Chinese Government to respect its obligations. England has already largely augmented its squadron in Chinese waters, and it is also said that China is actively employed in making preparations for war.

AN amendment to the Constitution of Virginia, removing the political disabilities of negroes and rebels, has been adopted by a large majority. But it appears that the Democratic majority in the Virginia Legislature have no intention of permitting the white element of the State to be outvoted by the colored portion. The city of Richmond is entitled to thirty Representatives, and it is said that in order to fix things comfortably, the Legislature has made a new apportionment of that city, executing it upon a plan which gives one-third of the population five, and two-thirds twenty-five Representatives. The one-third covers the colored voting precincts, and the whites have thus secured practically five times the representation of the blacks. An extension of the same system throughout the State at large would strip the colored element of all power in public affairs in any reasonable proportion to its numerical strength. We suppose this is what is called the preponderance of character.

WE have several times, as new developments have occured, alluded to the increasing probability that the Erie litigation in the United States Court at New York would result in the overthrow of the iniquitous schemes of the managers of that corporation. It will be recollected that JAY GOULD persistently refused to produce the books which showed to whom the theft and fraudulent transfers of the English shares were made, although repeatedly ordered by the court to do so. Judge BLATCHFORD ordered his arrest and detention without the privilege of bail, until the books were forthcoming. This has had the effect of bringing them to light. It was charged against WARREN HASTINGS that in his administration "fraud was the cashier, confusion the accountant, and concealment the repertor." FISK and GOULD would appear to conduct their operations with the same principles.

THE report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, an impartial and exhaustive exposition of the great labor interests of that State, estimates that the loss in production by the Fall River strike was more than a million and a quarter of dollars, the immediate personal loss to the operatives being three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. When it is considered that this strike lasted but a comparatively short time, the costly inefficiency of the present lock-out in our mining regions may be inferred. Perfectly powerless to settle the troubles which arise between capital and labor, the only result of these strikes appears to be that of turning that which at first may have been mere misconception into violent and bitter feud, ruining both parties while they continue, and determining nothing permanently after they are over.

THE new Constitution of Illinois contains a provision prohibiting private legislation. The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not. Now mark the following contrast. The entire number of bills passed by the Legislature of Illinois during its recent session was fifty-eight, while several hundred bills have already been passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature during its present session, with over *one thousand seven hundred* yet remaining on the calendars of each House. This marks the difference between confining legislation to public business, which is right—and making it a private matter—which is wrong.

THE first military arrest under the Ku-Klux law was made on Saturday, in Chatham county, North Carolina, by a detachment of troops acting under direction of the United States Commissioner. The persons arrested were three young men, charged with a disguised and cowardly assault upon a family of white women, and with the merciless whipping of a negro by way of varying the pastime. If guilty we hope the brutes will be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law. A few doses of justice, faithfully administered, will have a wonderfully quieting effect upon the nerves of all heroes of this kidney.

A WASHINGTON report says that Mr. MORTON will probably have charge of the treaty in the Senate. Why not Senator CAMERON? He was substituted for Mr. SUMNER as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in order that the subject might be in his hands, and the suggestion as to Mr. MORTON is plainly an indignity on him. We don't believe the report, for Gen. CAMERON is the last man to submit to anything of the kind.

WHILE the report given in our telegraphic columns that NAPOLEON has gone on a secret visit to France may not be literally true, it is quite probable that he hopes to regain the throne, and is setting in active motion agencies looking to that end. It will be remembered that during his exile at Wilhelmshohe he issued a paper protesting against his deposition as illegal, and demanding upon it the formally expressed voice of the people. Unless MACMAHON, who is in command of the Versailles troops, has undergone a radical change of opinion since his surrender of Sedan, he is still a thorough adherent of the Emperor; which fact, taken in connection with the known monarchial sympathies of THIERS, and the strong probability that a large portion of the army regrets the fate which overtook the Emperor, makes his chances of success not impossible. Not long ago M. PREVOST PARADOL explained that NAPOLEON was allowed to rule because he was considered to be the least of two evils between which the French nation had to choose. On one side the people saw, or thought they saw, anarchy, insecurity of property, disturbed trade, a chaos of wild excesses—all those things which have subsequently come to pass. On the other side was a ruler, despotic it is true, but who for eighteen years had kept them free from civil war and insurrections, promoted commerce and developed the general resources of the country. These things, we suspect, have caused the people of that unhappy country already to institute many unfavorable comparisons between the Republic and the Empire, and increased the chances of NAPOLEON'S ultimate restoration. That will be bad enough, but it will certainly be a less intolerable evil than the present hideous carnival of throat-cutting, which we are glad to see that BISMARCK has threatened to take in instant hand, unless the Versailles government at once conquers the mob.

THE Governor has not yet signed the bill recently passed, prohibiting citizens of New Jersey from selling oysters or clams in Pennsylvania without the payment of an annual license fee of one thousand dollars. We hope the interchange of views which we understand is taking place between the parties to the contest will result in an amicable understanding, the repeal of the obnoxious New Jersey statute which drove away from the waters of that State the oystermen of Pennsylvania, and the abolition of the retaliatory measure enacted by our own Legislature. The action of New Jersey was narrow and absurd, and quite naturally prompted the present outburst of antagonistic legislative feeling. Evermore selfishness is met by selfishness: the dictatorial assertion of rights on one side inevitably gives rise to a similar harsh assumption of authority upon the other. Both States have shown that they know what the first law of nature is—now let them show that they have as clear a conception of equity as they have of hard legality. Because the inhibitions work alike disastrously to the people of both States, and meanwhile the oysters laugh at our folly.

THE proclamation of the President with regard to the Ku-Klux bill, ought to receive the approbation of the entire country without respect to political bias. His admitted reluctance to call into service any of the extraordinary powers which it confers upon him, ought to satisfy the law abiding Democrats of the South that he has no intention of wielding them in the interest either of party ascendancy or personal ambition; while the guarantee which his firmness of character gives that he will thoroughly keep his promise of bringing those powers into requisition, should the necessity arise, ought to convince them that it is their interest as well as their duty to stamp out these pestilent combinations at once. Let the "good and true men" to whom General SHERMAN recently made reference, forthwith make themselves heard and felt. "Let us have peace."

THERE comes a cry from California somewhat similar to that which arose from Joppa a good many hundreds of years ago. "Come over and help us," was the burden of that entreaty. "Come on and marry us," is the soul of this refrain. California has "eligible to spare" enow, but except in her cities, no women. Hence the plaintive appeal which arises from her forlorn money diggers. For these poor fellows who grow dyspeptic on the results of their own cooking, and become dirtier and dirtier the oftener they wash, have felt the truth of Solomon's declaration that the price of a good wife was above rubies; while, knowing as they do that rubies are much more valuable than gold, they fancy that the dicker will be certain to inure to their advantage. It is said that the proposition for the meeting of their manners and their garments. Therefore the cry for women; not city misses, with die-away, lack-a-daisical airs, but stout, hearty, honest girls, who can cook and wash and bear children. It is said that girls of this class, who are passably skilful in household work, can obtain situations within forty-eight hours after their arrival, at wages ranging from twenty to forty dollars a month, and if they are only moderately good looking they are married with certainty on securing well-to-do husbands within a year or two at the furthest. By way of inducement reference is made to the cargo of young girls involved from New England to Washington Territory in 1864, nearly all of whom have since assumed matrimonial relations. Here is a fine opening for nice young women of industrious habits and worthy character; and we really do not consider it any less creditable to them to go to California with an avowed purpose of procuring husbands than to set their caps at young men here. Let match-making mammas take notice. Send your daughters to California, that its men may become humanized through being womanized.

THE capital of Europe, as Paris was want to style itself, has lost all its grandeur and glory. It is said that the changes which have taken place in its aspect are so great as to be beyond the power of description, and that they can only be appreciated on the spot. The life has gone out of it. A correspondent says:

"It is not only that the streets are half empty, that carriages have disappeared, that the shop windows are bare of wares, that trade is at a stand-still, that house after house is shut up, that there is no building going on, that beggars are to be met with everywhere; there is besides this an indefinable impression forced upon you as you wander about the city, that Paris has outlived its prime."

It is doubtful whether the city will ever be restored to its former aggrandisement and embellishment. Under the Empire these were out of all proportions to the natural growth of the country, being stimulated by artificial means. Except in the event of a Napoleonic restoration, the capital cannot hope to be established in France will have to rely far more upon the provinces than upon the capital. The decentralization effected by the granting of the National Assembly, elected as it is by universal suffrage, to remove the seat of government from the banks of the Seine, was not merely an ebullition of provincial jealousy or reactionary partisanship, but was the expression of a wide-spread, popular conviction that the virtual supremacy of Paris is fatal to the welfare of France.

But whether that city remain its permanent capital or not, the Government of the future will have no motive to maintain, still less to augment its importance. It is very doubtful therefore whether it will ever regain its pristine grandeur. But in all probability Paris will possess the gain of the country, for if the ideas of Paris conquer France, chaos is inevitable. If France can subdue Paris, all may yet be well.

THE character of a man's temper depends very largely upon the condition of his liver, which in turn depends greatly upon his food. Now we are told the "High Joints" are good livers; therefore they have good livers, and hence are as amiable and affectionate as a cage of turtle doves. Every member of the Commission appears to be in accord with every other member. Especially, it is said, are our own Commissioners